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# ARMY



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GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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## A TYPICAL BELL.

EVERYBODY has heard of the famous "little bell" with which Mr. SEWARD was supposed not only to ring people into Forts Warren and Lafayette, but also to ring up the curtain on vast international dramas, and to ring it down upon ruined potentates. There was once another official bell at Washington, less illustrious, but not less powerful; less significant, haply, but more sonorous; less silver in tone and material, but very much more brazen—the bell of Mr. STANTON. If the bell of the Secretary of State was rung more dramatically and imposingly, that of the Secretary of War was rung more incessantly and vigorously; if the former produced more lasting effect in history, the latter caused profounder immediate sensation among subordinates in the War Office. The tone of the bell diplomatic may echo through "the aisle of time," and adorn all the avenues of history; but that of the bell military at least filled, in its day, every cranny of the War Bureau.

Now, this War Bureau bell was typical. It represented an official system. Its *timbre* was in accord with that of the administration of a department. Whoever has happened to be in the War Office when that bell has sounded, will admit its representative character. "There goes STANTON's bell!" cries every living being in the building, as a furious and tremendous ringing (another contrast with Mr. SEWARD's dexterous tinkling) reverberates through the structure and the street. Every Adjutant-General is in a tremble of anticipation and alarm, and everybody, of all degrees, wonders if he is the victim to be summoned up to the dread presence. POE has told us what wondrous significance there is in bells, as had SCHILLER, and GOETHE, and many another bard before him; but this stentorian STANTONIAN bell was the most significant of all bells ever melted. Every vibration of it told of an irascible bell-ringer, wrought up to the highest pitch of ferocious impatience, and greedy to pounce upon some careless or incompetent underling for faults committed or suspected. Had the dwellers in the War Office for five years had a boon offered them—whatever they might choose in this life—they would unanimously ask of the giver, in the words of *Othello*:

Silence that dreadful bell! It frights the isle  
From her propriety.

This bell no longer sounds. Its tongue is mute. General GRANT has substituted a small bell, which is only rung with sufficient energy to arouse the attention of the messenger in attendance, who thereupon summons the officer or clerk whose presence is desired; and the substitute is also "typical." Under the present management of the War Office there is courtesy everywhere, and an officer in transacting his business there is treated as a gentleman and an officer of the Army is entitled to be treated. In the internal management of the office there is still greater change. When a subordinate or a head of department is called to the War Office, it is well known that it is for the purpose of using his official knowledge, skill, judg-

ment, or for employing his leisure in transacting his business. He does not go to be catechised, or to be put through a series of suspicious cross-questions. He is summoned to be of aid in the business of the War Bureau. Feeling that assurance, he goes with alacrity and pleasure, and comes away with his self-respect unimpaired by his treatment while there.

Experience shows that this quieter and more courteous method of doing business does not impede its course. On the contrary, decisions are arrived at more quickly, and the business goes on more rapidly. No bundles of paper accumulate now for months without a decision. General GRANT will not suffer this to be done. So soon as a subject is presented to his attention, if the time for considering it has come, the subordinate into whose department it falls, or who can throw the most light on the subject, is summoned. This officer is not afraid to give his opinion, because obviously there is no purpose to intimidate or snub him, but he has been called upon simply to give his honest opinion. Respect is paid to his judgment, and the matter in question is soon decided. It is true, that during the war, it was impossible to prevent the accumulation of papers; but all we have to say is, that now there is no such necessity, and General GRANT does not allow it. His method of business as just explained, tends to accuracy, ease and great dispatch, and subordinates become better instructed and more valuable by having greater apparent as well as real, responsibilities.

General GRANT's quiet, undemonstrative and practical method, also results in economy, as well as dispatch. He has already made large reductions in the Quartermaster's Department, and particularly in the item of transportation. This reduction is carried out high and low, with equal hand, and wherever it is possible. It should be added, too, that General GRANT advocated these reductions long ago, many months before his accession to the War Office. He is now carrying them out vigorously. During the war, this theory was often advocated, and there were periodical fevers of economy, during which the sternest and strictest orders were issued, and every officer found riding through Washington in an ambulance was instantly jerked out; then the fever would subside, and all go on as before. General GRANT, however, has gone at this thing methodically and deliberately, and the wheels do not turn backward.

So, again, in all departments, the principle of an unostentatious and economical discharge of public duties is inculcated. The clerical force has everywhere been reduced. This latter we commend, because it has subjected General GRANT to the risk of not a few personal antipathies. In some cases, maimed soldiers have pleaded for clerkships, or for the privilege of retaining places which had become superfluous, on the ground of services rendered in the war. General GRANT has taken the same ground on these subjects as he did on that of enlarging the Veteran Reserve Corps. He declined to turn the War Department into a *pensionnat*, as he had disapproved making so much of the Army in effect a hospital corps. This was done with a view, first, to efficiency, second, to economy, in the public service. Yet it is precisely one of those things in which popular sympathy runs naturally the other way, and in which a rash and thoughtless cry of "hardheartedness" could be raised, than which nothing could be more unreasonable and unjust. We pause, however, in our comment, having already strayed a little from the "typical bells."

## OUR GREAT SMOOTH-BORE.

A CABLE telegram announces that the 15-inch gun, having been properly charged with one hundred pounds of powder, has done its work, and penetrated the Shoeburyness target. If this report be true, the discussion which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has lately conducted with the leading English papers of the day, may be considered as having come to an end. So long as the gun was not able to speak in the tone and volume habitual to it, we could not do less, having known it so long and familiarly, than furnish it with a mouth-piece. We shall await with pleasure the details of this experiment. Should they establish the fact that the gun has vindicated itself at Shoeburyness, as it has everywhere else, we shall then, abandoning this preliminary discussion, be happy to open a fresher and, to us, much more interesting one, concerning the big 20-inch smooth-bore, with its 1,000-pound ball, propelled at a velocity of upward of 1,400 feet. The reason why the English have made mistakes about the 15-inch gun is, that all their gun and armor business has been thrown into confusion by *dilettanti*, who know something of everything and everything of nothing. Every Member of Parliament knows enough about guns to retard the construction of the best ones; no Member of Congress knows anything at all about such subjects, and leaves them to those who do. Meanwhile, the nations in the north of Europe have been for a long time building 15-inch smooth-bores as fast as their foundries would allow.

Apropos of the recent triumph of the 15-inch gun at Shoeburyness, the *Nation* comes to the defence of one of its contributors—"one of the ablest scientific men in the country," it informs us, by the way—who wrote approvingly of Captain NOBLE's elaborate report. The *Nation* says its superlative scientific contributor "nowhere said, nor does Captain NOBLE, we believe, say, what the Rodman gun could or could not do with a charge of one hundred pounds of powder;" but Captain NOBLE did say, and the *Nation's* learned contributor endorses, that the 15-inch gun could not stand more than a 50-pound charge of powder. His own words are: "Fifty pounds of powder is as heavy a charge as it will stand." He further declared that with that charge behind a 484-pound shot, "an initial velocity of 1,070 feet per second" would be the result. We have previously shown (in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 3d) that in this calculation Captain NOBLE made the unpardonable blunder of underrating the power of the shot with that charge no less than 1,569,640 foot pounds. As to the amount of powder the gun could stand, years before Captain NOBLE made his report the gun was allowed to be used in service with *sixty pounds* of stronger powder than that on which the Captain made his blundering calculations. But to throw the question of powder out of the discussion, Captain NOBLE said the gun could only impart a force to its shot of 8,658,760 foot pounds, while the other day at Shoeburyness, according to the detailed report in the *London Times*, it imparted a force of no less than 17,000,000 of foot pounds. But Captain NOBLE is not alone in his scientific blunders. In this country, no less an authority than Professor TREADWELL—who, the *Nation* will perhaps acknowledge, deserves, as much as its own contributor, to be called "one of the ablest scientific men in this country"—blundered even worse than Captain NOBLE, in his speculations on the capacity of the same gun. The learned Professor was wrong in his calculations by 83,357 foot pounds for each pound of powder employed.



## THE ARMY.

GENERAL GRANT has issued the following order :

All carriages and spring-wagons of every description, excepting the prescribed medical wagons, and all ambulances, excepting those known as the WHEELING or RUCKER pattern, together with the harness used in connection therewith, which belong or pertain to the Quartermaster's Department, will be immediately turned in to the most convenient depot or depots of said department, with a view to their sale at public auction.

The Chief Quartermaster of each Military District or Department will designate the depot or depots, within such District or Department, where the vehicles and harness above described are to be turned in, and will also, without further authority, direct the immediate sale of such property at auction after due public notice.

Hereafter no ambulance, carriage or spring-wagon will be purchased or manufactured except by order of the War Department.

The attention of all officers of the Army is directed to section 8, of the act of March 11, 1864, as follows: "That the ambulances in the armies of the United States shall be used only for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and, in urgent cases only, for medical supplies; and all persons shall be prohibited from using them or requiring them to be used for any other purpose. \* \* \* And any officer who shall use an ambulance, or require it to be used for any other purpose than as provided in this section, shall, for the first offence, be publicly reprimanded by the commander of the Army Corps in which he may be serving, and for the second offence shall be dismissed from the service."

All the ambulances of the pattern above described now in use for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and all such ambulances which may hereafter be required for that purpose, before being issued, will be painted solid yellow, the color of the hospital flag, with the letters U. S. in black on each side.

All horses used in connection with the vehicles referred to in paragraph 1, of this order, and all public horses in use by officers, or by mounted orderlies (except cavalry and light artillery soldiers belonging to companies), will be immediately turned in to the Quartermaster's Department, and will at once be transferred to such post or depots as may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of each Military District or Department for issue to the cavalry and batteries of artillery, or, if not suitable for issue, to be sold at public auction.

It is made the duty of every District and Department commander to see that this order is strictly enforced, and that every officer who evades or violates it is brought to trial; and the Chief Quartermaster of each said District or Department will report to the Quartermaster-General the number of ambulances, spring wagons, etc., turned in under this order, the place of sale designated by him, and the net proceeds of such sale.

All orders conflicting with the above are hereby rescinded.

BREVET Major-General E. R. S. CANBY, Commanding Second Military District, has issued the following order :

I. Numerous and well-founded representations having been made, that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina; it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in the following cases:

First, Whenever any tax is, or shall be, imposed, otherwise than under the authority of the Government of the United States, which, by the terms of the Act imposing the same, or by the action of the public authorities thereunder, shall apply to any property or right parted with, or any transaction made and completed, prior to the adoption of the Act authorizing the same.

Second, Whenever the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions, in favor of resident citizens, and against the citizens of foreign nations or of other States of the United States.

Third, Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed, for the purpose of discharging any obligation contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebellion against the Government and authority of the United States, or to reimburse the public treasury, or any local body, or public officer, or other person, for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or protected obligation.

II. Commanding officers of posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph 1, reporting their action, and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto, to these Headquarters.

In speaking of the Army, the Boston Traveller says :

We are not able to say what number of horses are now attached to the Army directly and indirectly. It is very large of course, say 20,000. The number destroyed in the late war was immense, hundreds and thousands. The number destroyed through carelessness and ill usage, not to say cruelty, was very large, far exceeding the number killed in action. This was owing mainly to a lack of knowledge of the care of horses, and to the want of an efficient veterinary system, which ought to form a part of every well-organized Army. It is as difficult to supply horses suitable for Army service as to furnish competent recruits. The supply of the Volunteer Army was miserably defective in respect to quality, and was the source of infinite and shameless fraud. It is more difficult to take care of horses, and to preserve their health, than it is that of men. There is no organized department or hospital for them, and hundreds die every year for want of proper attention. It has been recommended that there shall be organized and placed under a competent head a veterinary corps for each mounted regiment; and that a veterinary school be established and non-commissioned officers of dragoons, mounted riflemen, and light artillery may receive competent instruction in all that relates to the care, management, and diseases of horses. Congress ought to make it a matter of national interest and value as well as

pride to secure the Army, what it much needs, a veterinary school and a hospital for diseased horses. Meanwhile a step in advance has been taken in the late law by providing a veterinary surgeon for each cavalry regiment.

Our Army, small as it is, constituting what is called the peace establishment, is spread over a territory as large as all Europe. The present geographical divisions and departments, twenty-two in number, extend from the eastern coast to the Gulf, and over the plains and mountains to California, Oregon and Washington, and even to our new possessions on Behring's Straits and the Arctic ocean, embracing the divisions of the Atlantic, Mississippi, Gulf, Tennessee, and Pacific, and the departments of the East, Middle, Washington, Ohio, Cumberland, Missouri, the Platte, Virginia, the Carolinas, South, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, the Columbia and California. General Scott used to say that our Army was anything but a peace establishment, being almost constantly in pursuit of Indians, through swamps and mountains, in heats and snows, with no inconsiderable loss of life, from frequent combats, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, deprivation and consequent disease. Previous to the late war the desertion sometimes exceeded 3,000 in a year, or as one to every five men of the Army; and as to casualties by wounds and disease, the Surgeon-General's report, ten years ago, when the mean strength of the Army was 14,000, showed about 1,000 officers and men on the sick list, and there occurred during the year 46,319 cases of wounds and disease, of which number 252 were discharged and 358 died. The proportion of cases of disease was 3.20 to 1, so that on an average each individual was sick or wounded three and one-fifth times during the year. This looks like severe service. That there was some action was evinced by the fact that the number of wounded was 4,610. It is believed that no peace Army establishment in the world can exhibit such a list of casualties.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FREDERICK BROWN, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Raleigh, N. C., upon the following charges: Charge 1, Wrongfully and knowingly selling or disposing of subsistence stores, the property of the United States; charge 2, Knowingly and wilfully applying to his own use and benefit moneys, the proceeds of sales of subsistence stores, the property of the United States; charge 3, Wrongfully and knowingly selling property of the United States; charge 4, Knowingly and wilfully applying to his own use and benefit money, the proceeds of a sale of property of the United States. The Court having, after mature deliberation, found Captain Brown guilty of the charges preferred against him, sentenced him to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or hereafter to become due; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States; to pay a fine of two thousand dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned at such place as the proper authority may direct until the fine be paid, and that the crime, name and place of abode of the criminal, and this sentence, be published in the newspapers of the States of Massachusetts and North Carolina. The proceedings and sentence in the foregoing case having been approved by the President of the United States, General CANBY has designated Fort Macon as the place of confinement.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEO. W. WOODWARD, commanding the Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Nashville, Tenn., issued the following order on the 18th ult. :

The conduct yesterday of certain non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this command in leaving camp without authority, and by force of arms releasing certain of their comrades who were in the hands of the civil authorities, undergoing punishment for misdemeanors of which they had been convicted in accordance with the forms of law, compels the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding to express in this official manner his regret that soldiers of the United States Army, whose peculiar province and duty it is to give both moral and physical support to the laws of the land and the regularly constituted authorities by which the laws are administered, should be found so forgetful of the true nature and scope of their duties as to combine in an enterprise so lawless and so subversive of peace and order as the forcible release of convicted malefactors.

How much truth there may be in the idea, which seems prevalent in the command, that the civil authorities of Nashville discriminate unfairly against soldiers in the administration of their police system, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding has hitherto had no sufficient opportunity of ascertaining; no soldier of his command has ever properly brought to his notice an instance of such alleged unfairness, and he has, therefore, never given that subject investigation. But however that may be, however unfairly soldiers may deem themselves to be treated by civil officials, they only make the matter worse by attempting to take the law into their own hands. The futility of such attempts is shown by the result of this affair. The comrades who were released by those engaged in this rescue are back again in the hands of the civil authorities, the rigors of their imprisonment being doubtless increased by the action of their ill-judging friends, while they themselves are in confinement, awaiting the punishment which their lawless and foolhardy conduct so richly deserves, and will undoubtedly receive.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding earnestly hopes that the result of this affair will serve to warn the men of his command against repetition of this attempt to rescue comrades from the hands of civil authorities. He reminds his men that neither he nor any of their officers will ever turn a deaf ear to any just complaint of theirs against oppressors, whoever they may be, when such complaint is

properly submitted, but they must not expect him to countenance resistance to law.

BREVET Major-General EMORY, Commanding the Department of Washington, has issued the following circular order :

The following law, approved July 14, 1862, amending the law quoted in Circular, from these Headquarters, of the 19th instant, having been brought to the attention of the Department Commander, is published for the aid and guidance of all concerned :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person offending against the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drink in the District of Columbia, in certain cases,' approved August 6, 1861, may be tried before any justice of the peace for the District of Columbia, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, or, in default of such payment shall be committed to the jail in Washington County, in the District of Columbia, for thirty days.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person licensed or who shall hereafter be licensed, to sell spirituous liquors, or intoxicating drinks, within said District, who shall suffer or permit any soldier or volunteer in the service of the United States, or any person wearing the uniform of such soldier or volunteer, to drink any spirituous liquor, or intoxicating drink, upon his premises shall be deemed guilty of the same offence mentioned in the act hereby amended, and upon conviction before any justice of the peace as aforesaid, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by this act.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all fines collected under the provisions of this act, and the act hereby amended, shall be paid to the levy Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, for the use of said Court."

A CIRCULAR from Headquarters Department of Washington, Washington D. C., September 24th, says :

Hereafter, officers doing duty as Acting Assistant Quartermasters of posts or separate commands, within this Department, where hired men, or soldiers on extra duty are employed in the Quartermaster's Department, will make out and send to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, on or before the 25th of each month, monthly estimates of funds for paying such persons. Such estimate to be in detail, showing how many citizens, by whose authority and how employed, and their compensation; how many soldiers on extra duty, by whose authority and how employed. By command of Brevet Major-General W. H. EMORY.

BREVET Major-General SCHOFIELD has issued the following :

All persons in the First Military District who were subject to parole upon the surrender of the Confederate armies at the close of the late war, and who avoided giving their parole, by exiling themselves from the country or otherwise, are hereby required to take the prescribed parole within thirty days after the publication of this order.

The parole oath will be administered and certified by any Military Commissioner. It will be signed and certified in duplicate. One copy to be given to the person taking the parole, and the other sent to these Headquarters.

BREVET Major-General PORK has issued the following order :

To enable the necessary communication to be kept open, and the military posts upon the coast of Florida to be properly supplied, the military and civil authorities of the various Florida ports, especially at Pensacola, Apalachicola, Saint Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Tortugas, and Key West, are prohibited from placing in quarantine the steamship Alliance, now in Government employ, provided the officers of the ship can show a clean bill of health.

By order of General GRANT, the Commissary General of Subsistence will supply posts west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude liberally with canned fruits, vegetables etc., for sale to officers. Commanding officers of companies are authorized to buy such supplies for their companies at the prices charged to officers. The Commissary General will be authorized to limit the amount of these sales whenever abuse of the privilege herein given is apprehended.

## OBITUARY.

BREVET CAPTAIN ISAAC A. HELM.

BREVET Captain and First Lieutenant Isaac A. Helm, Company B, Third U. S. Infantry, died of cholera at Fort Zarah, near the Arkansas River, in Kansas, July 24, 1867. This young officer was born in Indiana, appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, on the 5th of August, 1861, and served with gallantry, intelligence and patience, mostly in the field, during the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all, or nearly all, its engagements with the Rebels, and was brevetted for gallantry in action. There were but few, if any, better men and officers than Captain Helm; perhaps few men had more friends among his acquaintances and brother officers than poor "Rocky," as he was affectionately called by them. He was over six feet in height, a very fine-looking man, and had passed through the war with but little, if any, sickness, and I believe without wounds. It seems a hard fate that he should be stricken down at an obscure and distant post like Zarah, with perhaps not a single officer at the post but himself. He at the time of his death was in command of this small post, with about thirty men only with him. If death loves a shining mark he hath found it in poor Helm.

That glorious, noble soldier stood many a shock before. He fell no in the erried ranks where cannon loudly roar; No smitten by the pestilence—now all his work is o'er. Awaiting slow promotion here—alas! 'tis now too late, In the simple line of duty this soldier met his fate; God took the gallant soldier home to rest him in the skies, And Helm hath no promotion where the soldier never dies.



## "REGULAR" IN PARIS.

PARIS, September, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE: Beside the Louvre, there are other points of interest in and about Paris, replete with reminiscences of Bonaparte; and I do not mind confessing, that since my arrival in the city, I have passed much of my time in searching for and visiting almost every spot associated in any way with his name. The Tuileries and St. Cloud I went to see, as every one does, and at Versailles walked by miles of paintings illustrative of his campaigns and the glory of France. At the latter place it was our good fortune to have for a guide old Marchand, who was in the personal service of Josephine for seven years. He had seen, not only nearly all the characters represented in the paintings, but also the artists David and Vernet who painted most of them, and had for nearly every one of the great men who formed the various groups, some characteristic anecdote that we had never seen in print. Marchand was himself a character, and the manner in which he repeated Napoleon's sayings, or vividly sketched Lucien, Murat or Lannes, and Maria Louisa whom he detested, or Josephine whom he adored, lent to the figures before us a vitality that no painter could have given them. But the places I cared most to see were those in which Bonaparte resided previously to his accession to the throne, and I will briefly describe the result of my inquiries.

The *Ecole Militaire*, a fine large building standing on the Champ de Mars, is now used as a barrack for artillery and cavalry soldiers. The central building, in which is an upper room where Bonaparte lived as a student after coming from Brienne, is occupied by the staff and orderlies belonging to the troops quartered in the vicinity. I was readily admitted to the wings of the building, and allowed to inspect the rifled field guns of bronze, and the quarters, but I could not without taking more of my time than I could well spare, gain admission to the room I desired to see. Had any of the officers been present just at that time, I have no doubt that they would have taken any reasonable pains to have gratified my curiosity on my showing them my card.

I then went to the *Rue du Mail* and searched in vain for the *Hotel de Metz* and the *Hotel des Droits de l'Homme*. Either the names of both hotels have been changed or, what is more likely, other and better buildings have been run up in their places. At all events, I found no trace of them. It was in the former that Bonaparte resided while on a visit to Paris from the garrison of Valence, having been ordered to appear and answer to some charges made against him for expressions of political opinions. This was in 1792. In the latter hotel, Bonaparte, then a General of Artillery, lived in October 1794 with his brother Louis and Junot, who were his aides-de-camp. There the three lived on the fourth floor on a rent of about five dollars and a half a month. It was at this place also, that Bonaparte formed his friendship for Talma the actor. Then I went to the *Rue du Dauphin* where Bonaparte lived at the *Hotel Mirabeau* in 1795, while in disgrace, and just prior to his obtaining through Barras the temporary command that led to his appointment as General-in-Chief of the Army of Italy. But neither here nor in the *Rue Neuve des Capucins* could I find the buildings for which I was searching. It was in the latter street, in the *Hotel de la Colonnade*, that the general was married to Josephine on the 9th of March 1796. The improvements of modern Paris have swept away all the houses I have mentioned, and what was then an obscure, or at least economical and retired part of the city, is now the finest and wealthiest centre of it. The next visit I made was more successful in its results and took me in my pilgrimage to the very neighborhood made celebrated by Sterne's "Sentimental Journey through France" and its vicinity to the Faubourg St. Germain. To reach the place I reversed the path taken, as Sterne described, by the *valet LaFleur* and the "femme de chambre," and arrived on the Pont Neuf from the side of the Louvre. Crossing to the *Ile de la Cite* and leaving the equestrian statue of Henry the Fourth on my right hand, I walked to the end of the bridge, and leaning on the parapet that overhangs the Seine on the downstream side, looked up at the houses that front on the river. I wanted to find Number 5 *Quai-Conti* and the most ruinous of all the buildings before me was the one for which I was searching. A narrow alley separates the house from the buildings on the corner, formed by the quay, and the *Rue Dauphine* that runs in the prolongation of the bridge. On that part of the front of the house that is next the alley, the present Emperor has had placed a black tablet, on which is an inscription in gilt letters that, headed "Historical Souvenir" informs the reader that Bonaparte, then an officer of artillery came in 1785 to reside in this house and occupied a small room on the fifth floor. Now in France, you know, they do not count the stories as we do at home; the ground floor goes for nothing, and sometimes the one above (it is called the *entre sol*), so that the first floor is oftentimes what we would call the third in ascending. With this knowledge as a basis, I commenced counting and found that, allowing for no *entre sol*, the fifth floor was the last, though above it was a little window projecting from among the blackened and ruined chimney pots. The apartment, then, that Bonaparte lived in, is a small garret with two small windows opening on the roof about half way between the leads and the chimneys. The lieutenant was very poor at that time, not being able on one occasion to get credit for a pair of pants, but no doubt he found some compensation for the wretchedness of his abode in the splendid and unobstructed view he had of the Tuileries, that stands on the opposite bank of the river but a little further down stream.

The lower story is now used as a second-hand bookstore, and the old man who keeps it gave me to understand that the same shop was there in Bonaparte's time; but to make it more interesting there is every reason to believe that it was one of those old bookstores that Sterne writes so pleasantly about in the "Journey." The old man told me that it was impossible to gain admission to the garret, as the man who rented it had the key in his "pouche," and was absent from Paris. I then tried the *concierge*, or door-keeper, reiterated my request to see the room once occupied by the compeer of Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick the Great, and exhausted all my French in telling her how

pleasant would be the memory of such a visit to carry to my distant garrison home. The woman had heard of Frederick the Great, but, like a good Catholic, as she was, knew nothing about Gustavus Adolphus; and though she sympathized deeply in my enthusiasm for "Napoleon Premier," could not help me to get in the room. After a long parley, and a multitude of regrets on both sides, she conducted me up six flights of stairs and pointed out the door through which Bonaparte was wont to pass into his garret. I knocked, tried the latch, and looking for a moment at the panels shook hands with the *concierge*, and, giving her a franc to remember me by, went slowly down the brick stairway and took my way to the Exposition to see Messonier's pictures of the Emperor.

One of these little pictures, already famous, is called simply "1814." Messonier does not in this, as in his other works, please by his power of coloring. His whole success lies in the extreme naturalness which makes you forget to criticize the painting, and centre all your attention on the subject of this too faithful counterfeit that impresses you with all the sadness that must have filled your heart could you have beheld the real scene. Napoleon is riding on a white horse, slightly in advance of his staff. The Army, in retreat, is in the background, the men with bent heads pressing their weary way through the snow and mud, while overhead hangs a leaden sky without one touch of sunlight to relieve the sombre landscape. The Emperor, with his right hand buried in the breast of his riding coat, is absorbed in reflections, that finding expression in his features have borrowed their gloomy coloring from the terrible misfortunes that his eye is plainly shaping out of the shadowy but too certain and awful future. The whole story, that required volumes to tell, is here revealed at a glance of the eye. I went to see it several times, and never passed near it without stopping to study it.

But in the Exhibition there is a picture painted by Dumorey not less interesting than the one I have described. It represents the last hours of the Old Guard. "The Old Guard died at Waterloo; Napoleon died at St. Helena," some one has said, who condensed in one line years of history such as never the world saw before. The moment taken is that when a British officer, moved to chivalric pity by the heroic firmness of those noble men who are gilding a least cause by their glorious deaths, stepped forward with a white handkerchief fastened to his sword and summoned Cambronne to surrender. The scene is a grand one, and stirs the heart of the beholder with the deepest emotions of sorrow and admiration. The field is strewn with the dead and the *debris* of the battle; the fugitives in the distance are disappearing beneath the mists of the night that are creeping swiftly over the plain, and are now enveloping the little remnant of the brave Old Guard in their gathering gloom. The men are clustered around a few remaining eagle-crested standards, their tall bearskin shakos giving an unnatural length to the figures, that painfully suggests some phantom-like resemblance, and seems to shadow forth the fate that in a few short minutes is to sweep them from life. The square made irregular by death is broken by Cambronne, who, stepping out of the line, with one foot touching a dying grenadier, is waving his sword back to the men and shouting to the British officer that word that Victor Hugo has made famous in "Les Miserables." The contempt in his features, the intelligent eyes, full of the great futurity now so near, and the courage of the man, that clothes him in sublime beauty, lights up a strange contrast with the handsome Englishman, whose sense of propriety is shocked even in that scene of carnage by a reply so unexpected, and whose expostulations and expressions of mortification are drowned in the fiery vehemence of the lost man before him, who frantically points to the loaded cannon, and impatiently courts the volley that in a moment is to make him and his comrades immortal heroes.

But I must say a word in closing of Vincent Veta's statue, "Napoleon Dying," that I saw in the Exhibition. The figure, a very little larger than life, is seated in a chair, his head slightly bowed, with the chin almost touching the breast from which the shirt has fallen away leaving it uncovered. The lower limbs are draped by an embroidered spread, and on his knees is an open campaign map of Europe. The left hand, clenched, rests on the map while the right, partly open, seems to waver around the division marked France. The eyes are expanding and far-seeing, and in them is a depth of expression that I have never seen given by a sculptor's chisel. The damp hair lies in matted locks; but one of them has escaped from the rest, and, falling a little, throws a faint shadow along the broad temple. Death is already at work with the features, but through all the involuntary play of the muscles you can plainly distinguish the likeness of the man whose fierce spirit is collecting all his fast-failing energies to look calmly at the destiny that he does not fear. No helpless cry of agony, no unavailing sigh of repentance for sins and wrongs committed, nor sob wrung from a heart wounded by desertion, escapes the dying lips, but alone as he had lived, alone in the greatness of his designs, and his suffering, alone in his exile, and alone in his death when he might have fallen with the soldiers who loved him so well; the great soul is lingering in fancy over the world that lies under his grasp, while the re-awakened spirit of his youthful ambition, breathing through the light delirium, seems to whisper his last words, "Head of the Army."

I had stood by the tombs of Desaix, Kellerman, Massena, St. Cyr, and McDonald, and gathered flowers from the unmarked grave of Ney, where I leaned over the railing and thought of the man whose one fault lost a battle and an empire—then I went to the tomb of Napoleon and, hat in hand, entered with the uncovered crowd to look at the last resting place of France's greatest son. It was a proud day for her when his body was brought home and placed in the *Hotel des Invalides*, "on the banks of the Seine among the French people whom he had ever loved." And they love him and his memory to this day. I thought as I looked over the marble parapet that borders the circle under the dome, and rested my eyes on the porphyry sarcophagus that rises from the floor below, that no love has ever so fastened on the hearts of his people as the affection they have for him. I have seen them place wreaths at the feet of the statue in the Exposition, watched

them group about the cold marble, and at last turn away with sighs and grave faces, seen the railing around the column Vendome hung heavily with immortelles, and seen their eyes kindle at the mention of his name. Love him, they adore him! and may it ever be thus! Let Emperors play with crowns and kingdoms if the people will it, but when these have passed away, leaving only a faint record of their trials, triumphs and defeats behind them, genius and valor, which are, thank Heaven, the property of no one generation, and people remain to shed their light on all the paths that man can tread to glory and immortality.

REGULAR.

## WILL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE following is the will of General Scott, as it has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court in the city of New York:

NEW YORK, November 2, 1864.

In the name of God, amen. I, Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, and a resident of New York, do make and constitute this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills and testaments, namely:

*Imprimis*.—After the payment of my funeral expenses, which, considering the smallness of my effects, ought to be very moderate, and after the payment of my just debts, which at this time are less than one hundred dollars, I desire that my property, of every kind, real and personal, be divided among my three children, all daughters, as follows:

*Item*.—I give, devise and bequeath to my executors, hereinafter named, and to their survivors or survivor, and to their and his successors, my house and lot of land, in the City of New York, known as Twenty-four West Twelfth street, in said city, and also all United States bonds and Treasury notes, and all shares in the capital stock of railroad and other corporations or companies of which I may die the possessor or owner, to have and to hold the same upon these trusts—that is to say, to collect and receive the rents, income, dividends and interest thereon, at the regular periods as the same may accrue, and to apply the same as received, and in no wise or manner by anticipation, to the sole use of my eldest daughter, Cornelia Winfield, wife of Colonel H. L. Scott, for and during her natural life, and upon her death to assign, transfer and convey the said real and personal estate, and any other in which the same or any part thereof may be invested or reinvested, to the child or children, grandchild or children of my said daughter as may be surviving, and in such amounts or proportions as my said daughter, whether married or a widow, shall, by her last will and testament, or other writing in the nature thereof, designate, direct and appoint; and in default of such act to assign and convey the same real and personal estate to her issue, if she should have any, as the law would divide an intestate's estate held in absolute ownership; but should my said daughter die without any surviving issue or lawful descendant, I give, divide and bequeath the aforesaid real and personal estate and the investment and reinvestment thereof to my lawful heirs in proportions as if I had died intestate in respect to the same. And I do hereby expressly authorize and empower my executors hereinafter appointed, and the survivor or survivors of them, and their respective successors, in their discretion, but under the written consent of my said daughter, Cornelia Winfield, to sell, assign and convey the real and personal estate, aforesaid, or any part thereof, and to invest the proceeds thereof in other real and personal estate, and such investment or investments again to change and reinvest as may from time to time be deemed advisable. But each such investment and reinvestment shall be kept, taken and held for and upon the same trusts as the original real and personal estate aforesaid.

*Item*.—I further give and bequeath to my said daughter, Cornelia Winfield, my library, excepting the few volumes I have marked with the names of one or the other of her sisters; my household table and kitchen furniture, including the table silver heretofore given her and in her use, now lodged in a trunk for safe keeping with other silver (her husband's) for safe keeping, in the State Bank at Elizabeth, New Jersey; my Virginia gold medal and Louisiana sword—having given heretofore a gold medal and sword of honor to each of her sisters—my portrait in oil, by Ingham, and my fine copy, in oil, of Raphael's Madonna; and, finally, I give and bequeath to my said daughter, Cornelia Winfield, all my other effects not heretofore or hereinafter specially disposed of.

*Item*.—I give and bequeath my Pulaski sword (silver-mounted), which the Polish-American hero had in hand when he fell, to the United States Military Academy, and gilt scabbard sword, that I wore in my Mexican campaign, to my grandson, Winfield Scott Hoyt.

*Item*.—To my second and third daughters, Camilla Scott Hoyt, wife of Gould Hoyt, Esq., and Marcella Scott Mac-tavish, wife of C. C. Mactavish, Esq., I have heretofore given very nearly their equal portions of my effects, and I hereby give and bequeath to each of those daughters one equal third of any money that may fall due to my estate after my death from Messrs. Sheldon & Co., book publishers and sellers, under their contract with me for the publication and sale of my Memoirs, written by myself.

*Item*.—I hereby appoint executors of this, my last will and testament, the following friends, viz: John Chetwood, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.; Gould Hoyt, Esq., one of my sons-in-law; B. R. Alden, a former aide-de-camp of mine; and General Schuyler Hamilton, another ex-aide-de-camp, executors of this last will and testament, in the hope and with the request that each of them may accept and execute the trust therein confided to them.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CAPTAIN W. M. Kilgour, Forty-first Infantry, having, agreeably to orders from the War Department, reported to the Major-General Commanding Department of the East for examination before the Retiring Board Assembling in Philadelphia, and which has recently been dissolved, has been ordered to repair to New York City and report to Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke, U. S. Army, President of the Retiring Board ordered to assemble in that city on the 27th of September.



## ROLLING THE 15-INCH PLATE.

The plate was not quite ready at the time appointed, and during the short interval of delay the works were inspected. It is almost impossible to describe the aspect of Cyclopean activity which they presented. The huge space of lofty workshops, covering more than twenty-three acres of ground, were above, all dim with smoke, below, all dazzling with the blinding glare and heat of furnaces. Everywhere ponderous fly-wheels were spinning round with a loud hum through the gloom, everywhere steam-hammers were falling with a shock upon the solid earth that made the walls vibrate, and people near them jump under the tremendous concussions. No place seemed free from steam or flame or melted iron. The dark nooks would suddenly become bright as furnace doors were lifted and emitted their long light-looking flames of dazzling white vapor, and disgorged a mass of seething metal, which men, almost clad in light steel armor, wheeled away and shot under the steam-hammers, the first stroke of which sent jets of melted iron rushing in trains of fire like meteors in all directions. Sometimes one came on groups of men who were saturating with water the rough bands of sacking in which they were enveloped before going to wrestle with some white-heat forging, sometimes on men nearly naked, with the perspiration rolling from them, who had come to rest for a moment from the puddling furnaces, and to take a long drink of the thick oatmeal and water, which is all that they venture on during their labor, and which long experience has proved to be the most sustaining of all drinks under the tremendous heats to which they are subjected. On every side the glare, the smoke, the din, and steam are alike deafening and blinding. On every side are masses of melted iron running down troughs, or great blocks of it heated to a glow that is almost melting being welded and knocked away in myriads of sparks and jets of refuse under the blows of the hammers. Most uncomfortable of all are the slabs of armor-plate and blocks of steel ingots which, half cooled, and of a dull slate color, lie about everywhere. From those in a bright, red glow the visitor can guard himself, for he sees them; but from those which are partly cooled, but yet hot enough to scorch the flesh from the bones when closely approached, there is little safeguard, as one hurries out of the way of seething puddle blooms or open furnaces, which diffuse such an intense general heat around that little extra warning is given by the treacherous masses of half-cooled slabs till the danger is almost too near to be avoided. After seeing and suffering under seeing such scenes, the visitors were conducted to the armor-rolling-mill, where the monster plate was to be drawn. The process of drawing it is simple, but peculiar. The plate when laid in the furnace, rests upon little stacks of fire-bricks, so that the flame and heat plays equally round it, till all is glowing white, and the successive layers have settled down into one dense mass. A great deal of the success depends upon the time at which the plate is drawn and the amount and length of time to which it is to be heated. All this is regulated by the chief roller and chief furnace-man, who are paid wages which many eminent professional men might envy—wages amounting from £1,200 to sometimes £2,000 a year. On Friday, as time for "drawing" approached, these officials opened the furnace doors, and, approaching close to them with only the shelter of a lump of wet rag held loosely before their arms and faces, peered into the blinding glare from time to time with as much care and apparently as much indifference as if they were looking into the tube of a telescope. Suddenly, at a signal from the furnace-man, the bands of workmen, to the number of about sixty, arranged themselves on each side of the furnace, as near to it as they could bear the heat. Then the doors were opened to their fullest, and what had been a glare before and what had been a heat were quite eclipsed by the intense light and fervency with which the long tongues of flame leaped forth. In the midst of this great light lay a mass even whiter than the rest. To this some half a dozen men drew near. They were all attired in thin steel leggings, aprons of steel, and a thin curtain of steel wirework dropping over their faces like a large, long visor. All the rest of their bodies were muffled in thick wet sacking. Thus protected they managed, with the aid of a gigantic pair of forceps slung from a crane above, to work as it were amid the flames for a few seconds, and to nip the huge plate with the forceps. The signal was then given, and the whole mass of iron, fizzing, sparkling and shooting out jets of lambent flame, was by the main force of chains attached to the steam rollers drawn forth from the furnace on to a long wrought-iron car. The heat and light which it then diffused were almost unbearable in any part of the huge mill, but the men seemed to vie with each other to approach and detach the colossal pincers which had drawn the iron forth. More than a dozen attempts were made on Friday before this was effected, and more than a dozen of the best and most skillful workmen were driven back one after another by the tremendous heat and glare. At last all was made clear. The forceps, then red-hot from their grip of the plate, were drawn away, the chains cleared from the rollers, and, with a great hurrah, the other workmen seized the chains attached to the iron truck, and drew it to the incline by main force, where it was left by its own weight to run into the jaws of the rolling-mill. It was then *saute qui peut* among the workmen, who rushed for shelter in all directions as the mass was nipped between the rollers, and wound rapidly in amid quick reports like those of dull musketry, as the melted iron was squeezed by the tremendous pressure out of the mass, and flew out in jets of liquid fire on all sides. In spite of all the care and all the skill which the best workmen can use on these occasions, they cannot always escape the splashes of melted iron, and the burns inflicted are numerous and often severe. The turning of the rollers crushes the plate through to the other side, where it rests for a minute on a wrought-iron truck similar to that on which it was brought from the furnace. The action of the rollers is then reversed after they have been by the action of screw levers brought closer together by about an inch. These again nip the plate and drag it back in an opposite direction, and again and again does the mass go forward and backward, each time passing between a smaller space between the rollers, till, as on Friday, the whole of the huge thickness was reduced to a compact mass 15-inches thick, in less than a quarter of an

hour. During every stage of the process, quantities of fine sand are thrown upon the plate, and this literally takes fire as it touches the flaming surface, and covers it as it melts with a coat of silica, or with a glaze like that of earthenware. After every discharge of sand, and these go on almost incessantly, buckets of water are thrown upon the plate and explode in clouds of scalding steam, and when these are partly dissipated men rush forward, and with wet besoms with handles twenty feet long, sweep off whatever little scraps of oxidation may have taken place. Thus every time the plate passes through the mill the sand is scattered, the water thrown, and the surface swept, and at every roll the chief roller of the establishment runs forward, and under the shelter of wet cloths, measures with a gauge its thickness from end to end. On Friday the required dimensions were obtained, as we have said, by less than a quarter of an hour's rolling, and a plate 15 inches thick, the product of the labor of nearly two hundred men and of the consumption of nearly two hundred and fifty tons of coal, was shot out by the rolling-mills and let to cool. When this had been effected two large rollers of iron, each weighing fifteen tons, were placed upon it by the cranes, and moved slowly backward and forward, and, eventually, as the plate cooled, were left upon its ends to keep the whole perfectly level. Nothing further now remained in order to complete it as the finest specimen of armor-plate manufacture ever attempted but to plane off its rough ends and edges. The flat surfaces on either side, which form what is called the skin of the plate are never interfered with, for the action of the steel rollers leaves them literally almost as smooth as plate glass.—*London Times*

## COSTUMES OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

We landed at the reservation of the Ponca tribe, having left the Yankton agency at daybreak. The wind, which blew furiously the previous day and night, had somewhat abated, but at Ponca the gale again freshened up, and we were obliged to lay by until it slackened, and undergo the infliction of a council with the chiefs who came on board in solemn pomp. They were dressed in all the extravagant costumes, outdoing in this respect the wildest tribes that we have yet seen. Hard Walker, the head chief, who had a grave, immobile expression, with one eye half shut, wore a cast-off uniform of a British army officer, with heavy epaulettes on his shoulders. His beaver-skin chapeau was ornamented with a tall plume made of eagle's feathers, and beside, the tawdry embellishment of beads and porcupine quills were worked in all sorts of figures on his garments and buckskin leggings. Three large silver medals, two with the head of Buchanan and one of Lincoln, were worn on his breast.

Another chief, known as "The Drum," was still more ridiculously accoutred, and his "make-up" excited a smile from the Commissioners. He was a stalwart chieftain, standing over six feet in his moccasins. On his head was a tall beaver-skin chapeau of the style formerly worn by military officers, and on the sides were grafted in two buffalo horns, studded with brass-headed nails. The tips of the horns were pointed upward like those of a steer. His face was screened behind a veil of strings strung with beads, which were hung on the frontispiece of his chapeau. The blanket, which was worn low down on his bare shoulders, *a la abandon*, was fringed with horse tails, tipped off with feathers of various brilliant hues. Beside the above-named chiefs, the Commission were honored with a visit from the Whip, Pawnee Chief, Lone Chief, and the Bull, all of whom were decked out in the most fantastic costumes. The group was sketched by our artist as they stood in the cabin.

The Poncas are untutored; none of them can read or write. They have ceased to regard labor as dishonorable, and the chiefs go into the fields and plough all day. They own one hundred and fifty ponies and eight yoke of oxen. Not a case of drunkenness has occurred since the agent has dwelt in the nation, and although polygamy prevails, very few cases of prostitution are known to have occurred—no more than would be the case among the same number of whites.

The Poncas have remained faithful to their treaty of obligations under circumstances that would have palliated a hostile attitude. In the Fall of 1863 a small number of the tribe, while on their return from a friendly visit to the Omahas, were attacked in a fiendish manner by a squad of drunken United States soldiers, and seven of their number lost their lives.—*Dakota Correspondence St. Louis Republican.*

## OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT GLISSON AND CAPTAIN HALE, U. S. MARINE CORPS.

THE ravages of the yellow fever on the Gulf coast have been attended with remarkable fatality among officers of every branch of the service. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue Marine have each furnished a quota of victims to the insatiate monster; but the Marine Corps, in proportion to its numbers, seems thus far to have suffered most severely. Of three officers on duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard on the 1st ultimo, but one remains.

Lieutenant Henry T. Glisson, eldest son of Commodore Glisson, of the Navy, who was among the first to be attacked when the fever appeared in the yard, died, after a very brief illness, on the 13th of August. He was about twenty-five years of age, and had been eight or nine years in the naval service. Before the war he made a cruise to the East Indies with his father, and upon the breaking out of hostilities was appointed an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Under this commission he served on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, in the North Atlantic Squadron, during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, and in March, 1865, resigned. Early in the following year he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Marines, and, in July, was ordered to Pensacola, at his own request, where he served until his death. Lieutenant Glisson was an obedient, active, earnest officer, a courteous, generous, kind-hearted man, and a great favorite with his messmates.

A few days after this event, Captain William H. Hale, who was in command of the barracks, wrote to a brother officer in Philadelphia that "everything was dull and gloomy, and only grave-yards seemed to flourish," yet ex-

pressed no fears for himself. On the 28th he followed poor Glisson. Captain Hale was born in New Hampshire about 1830, was a robust, hearty man of large frame, and had led an eventful life, much of which was spent in warm climates and in this particular Gulf region. In 1855 he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery in the Liberal Army of Mexico, and in June, 1861, entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant. His first service was in the Marine Battalion at Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the leg. His first cruise was in the sailing sloop *Portsmouth*, which was attached to Admiral Farragut's squadron, and was for a long time anchored off New Orleans, where he became acquainted with, and subsequently married, a beautiful and lovely lady, who survives him, with two most interesting children. Upon his return North he was ordered to Norfolk, where he served until the Fall of 1866, when he applied for and received orders to Pensacola. Captain Hale was a veteran soldier in appearance, spoke Spanish very fluently, and was intimately acquainted with a large number of the Mexican generals who have figured so prominently in the recent troubles in that unhappy country. In the death of these officers the Marine Corps has met with a great loss.

## INDIAN FIGHT AT FORT C. F. SMITH, M. T.

THERE was quite a brilliant fight at the above-mentioned post on the first day of August. Lieutenant S. Sternberg of the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, had been detailed a few days before with thirty enlisted men, to proceed to the hay-fede, and guard the citizens while engaged in cutting hay. They had built a corral for defense, and in which to keep their stock, and had dug rifle-pits on the outside about ten yards distant. As soon as the teams had been sent to the post with loads of hay, taking with them some of the soldiers as guard, the Indians, to the number of eight hundred, charged down on the corral, then occupied by but twenty-five men, principally soldiers. The soldiers greeted them with a volley from their new breech loaders, but the Indians came on, thinking the men were armed with the old muzzle-loading arms, and that they had not had time to load, but when volley after volley was poured into them with great rapidity, they were staggered and drew off a short distance. They then circled around and around, each time drawing nearer and nearer, and making frequent dashes, but when they advanced within forty yards the men took deliberate aim and fired, driving them away or killing some one each time. Part of the Indians then dismounted and crawled up in the grass and weeds and attempted to pick off the men.

Thus they fought for several hours, some of the Indians crawling up even to the reverse side of the rifle-pits, and going into the cook-house and eating up all the provisions on hand, for a number were killed while thus refreshing themselves, and others fell while trying to get their wounded comrades off the field. The soldiers did not fire unless they were sure of hitting, as they were afraid lest their supply of ammunition would be exhausted, before their relief could come from the fort. In the mean time Indians were threatening the fort, and some made a dash across the prairie intending to attack the wood train then approaching the post from the opposite direction, but a few shots and the appearance of a company going to the support of the train-guard, caused them to abandon this attempt.

Most of the Indians having disappeared from the sight of those in the fort, and as no firing could be heard in the direction of the field, it was supposed that they had gone. A small party of mounted men sent out at this time to reconnoitre, previous to sending out the waggon were surrounded and driven back toward the fort. At the same time a mounted soldier from the hay-field, ran the gantlet, and after a very narrow escape, arrived at the post and reported the state of affairs at that place.

Two companies under the command of Brevet-Major Burrows and Lieutenant Fenton, with one mounted howitzer were sent out and relieved the party in the corral from their unpleasant position, and as it was not considered tenable by a small force, it was decided to abandon the place after securing or destroying all the property. This was accordingly done and all returned to the post, arriving about dark. Lieutenant Sternberg was killed instantly, about fifteen minutes after the fight commenced, while bravely defending the gate of the corral. He had been recently appointed in the Army and had joined the command but ten days before. The total loss was one lieutenant, one private and one citizen killed, and one sergeant and two privates wounded.

All engaged agree in saying that they saw from twenty-five to thirty Indians killed, beside a great number wounded. Quite a number of Indian horses were killed or wounded, but most of the mules in the corral escaped without a wound from an arrow or a ball.

The Indians were so confident that they would capture the entire party, that they brought their squaws and children along, stationing them on the adjacent bluff, to witness the massacre.

There is no doubt but that the Indians have suffered more severely in this fight than in any other that they have had in this country. They left but one of their dead on the field, and he was within fifteen yards of the corral. They made almost superhuman efforts to recover his body, but failed after losing three others in the attempt.

The soldiers behaved nobly, and with the new weapon they have great confidence in themselves.

Companies D, E, G, H, and I, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry constitute the garrison of Fort C. F. Smith at the present time, and the following is a list of the officers present:

Brevet-Brigadier-General L. P. Bradley, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding post; Brevet-Major S. B. Burrows, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding Company G; Captain E. L. Hartz, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding Company I; First Lieutenant George M. Templeton, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding Company D; First Lieutenant R. M. Fenton, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, commanding Company H; First Lieutenant W. Scott Watson, U. S. Infantry, commanding Company E; First Lieutenant W. F. Hallack, Twenty-



seventh U. S. Infantry, Company G, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant E. L. McCauley, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Company I, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant George H. Palmer, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Company E, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant E. R. P. Shirley, Company H, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant Paul Harwood, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry Company D, on duty with company.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE *Monongahela* was at St. Croix on the 13th ult., all well.

ADMIRAL Farragut arrived in London on the 1st instant.

MATE Frederick Hesselwood, died of yellow fever, at New Orleans, La., on the 25th ultimo.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Charles E. Fleming, U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Mount Holly, N. J., on the 26th ult.

THE name of Ensign Benjamin E. Long has been changed to Benjamin Long Edes, agreeably to an act of the Maryland Legislature.

THE *Saco* arrived at Key West, from Aspinwall, on the 26th ult. She took in a supply of coal and sailed for Fortress Monroe on the 30th ult.

ADMIRAL Farragut's fleet left Copenhagen on the 20th of September. The Admiral's staff and captains dined with the King on the 19th inst., before their departure.

THE U. S. apprentice ship *Portsmouth* came up Long Island Sound, from New London, on Tuesday of last week, and anchored off Riker's Island. She has since come to an anchor in the North River.

THE Navy Department will incorporate a limited number of engineers into the regular service. Persons who served not less than two years during the Rebellion can make application for examination, stating their age, and forwarding letters of recommendation. The Board for examination is in session at Philadelphia.

THE Commandant of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 24th September, that there have been but three new cases of yellow fever since the 16th instant. The sick at the hospital and station are generally doing well, and he trusts, with the exercise of prudence, to be able in a few days to report entirely clear of the epidemic.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. Dahlgren reports the stations of vessels of the South Pacific squadron, on September 1st, as follows, viz: *Powhatan* (flagship), at Callao, preparing for sea; *Tuscarora*, engaged in a cruise to the Fejee Islands; *Dacotah*, at Panama; *Waterloo*, at Callao repairing engine; *Nyack*, cruising on the coast in the vicinity of Valparaiso; *Fredonia* (storeship), Callao.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, who has commanded the yard and station for the past three years, was relieved on Tuesday, October 1st, by Commodore Joseph Lanman; Surgeon A. L. Gihon has been detached and ordered to the *Idaho*, bound for Japan; Captain John J. Almy, U. S. Navy, has reported as member of General Court-martial which convenes October 2nd.

THE following letter was received at the Navy Department on the 26th of September, from Commodore B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington: "Sir: It is with great regret that I have to announce to the department the death of Mr. James Ferguson, the Assistant Astronomer of the Observatory. He died at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, at his residence in this city, corner of Twentieth and I streets, after an illness of several weeks."

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.—The *Wampanoag*, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, was put into commission on the 17th September. A portion of the officers and crew of the *Massachusetts*, have been transferred to her. She is now making a trial of her engines at the dock. The *Massachusetts* was put out of commission on September 17th. The *Moshulu* was taken out of dock on the 18th September. The *Saratoga*, Commander J. H. Uphur, was put in commission as a practice ship for apprentices on the 1st October. The *Idaho*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, will be put in commission to-morrow, 3d instant, as a store and hospital ship for the Asiatic Squadron. The *Iscio* is still in the dry dock, being converted into a coal barge. The *Susquehanna*, Captain D. McN. Fairfax, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Jas. J. Palmer, arrived at the yard on the 2d instant, from Newport, R. I.

NAVAL LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE, CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—At the regular monthly meeting held Monday, September 30th, Commodore John Rogers, President, in the chair, Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, U. S. Navy, Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, U. S. Navy, Passed Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. Navy, and Mr. James S. Farrington, were duly elected members. Valuable donations were acknowledged from the Hon. Richard Frothingham and Mrs. Crowninshield, of Charlestown, Surgeon W. E. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mr. Geo. H. Cones. The museum has been completely renovated and rearranged, and the institution is now in a more prosperous condition than it has been at any time since it was first organized, in 1842. Officers abroad are invited to contribute to its museum, and members are particularly requested to remember it.

THE Haytian man-of-war *Petion* arrived at New York on Saturday, the 28th ult., having been towed from Norfolk by the tug *America*. The *Petion* was formerly the Providence propeller *Glaucus*, of the Neptune Line, and is one of the three steamers in the service of the Republic of Hayti. She left Cape Haytien on the 25th of August, for New York, but became disabled at sea on the 1st ult. by the carrying away of her rudder. In this helpless condition she was towed into Hampton Roads by the steamer *Granada*. Here she was rigged with a jury rudder, and

started for New York in company with the *America*—the latter towing her. The *Petion* is of 1,344 tons burden, and carries an armament of Parrott rifles of various calibres—two of them being 100-pounders. The Haytian uniform is somewhat similar to our own. The full uniform of a superior officer consists of an invisible blue coat, blue cloth or white pantaloons, heavy bullion epaulettes, and cocked hat, decorated with a red and blue cockade, bearing the arms of the Haytian Republic worked in gold. The following is a list of the officers of the *Petion*: Rear-Admiral, Ravignaux; Captain, E. Clapham; Lieutenant, Haquard; Ensigns, Gaillard and Putrix; Doctor, Persey; Midshipmen, Taylor and Oliver; Engineers, Hutchinson and Johns. The repairing of the *Alexander Petion* will consume three months.

NAVY-YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—The *Bienville* is in dry-dock and will remain there for the examination of bidders until after her auction sale, which is advertised for the 5th of October. She is a sound, good vessel, has new boilers, and will be a bargain for somebody. The old sailing sloop *John Adams* and *Vincennes* are also advertised to be sold. The *Seminole* has been kept rigged for some months, and is all ready to receive her officers and crew whenever the department orders them. The *Richmond* is being repaired, and could be got ready in two months. The *Nantasket*, launched not long since, has been towed to Portsmouth to receive her machinery, and will come back here under steam to be rigged and equipped. On the ways from which she was launched the new sloop, *Algonia*, is now nearly all in frame. Her model is thought to be an improvement on those of the same class previously built. The *Naval Rendezvous* has been removed from North street, Boston, where it has so long been established, to the Navy-yard, near the gate. The wonder is that it has been kept open in Boston so long. The new arrangement of the Bureau, which went into operation on the 1st of July, is gradually being organized, and promises to work well and be a great improvement on the old-time customs. No vessel has arrived at the yard from a foreign cruise for many months. All the infected ships from the West Indies and Gulf have been sent to Portsmouth, and those from more distant stations have been sent to Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

A NUMBER of Government ships were sold at auction at the New York Navy-yard at noon on the 1st instant, by order of the Navy Department. The terms of sale were twenty per cent of the purchase money on the spot, and the balance in two weeks, when the ships are to be removed. The following are the names of the ships sold, their purchasers and the prices paid: The *North Carolina* (receiving ship), 2,633 tons burden, an old "liner," or three decker, built of live oak and heavily copper-fastened, was started on a bid of \$12,000 and run up to \$30,000, at which figure she was purchased by Captain Carroll. The *Rhode Island*, a sidewheel steamer of 1,517 tons, was bought by George Quintard for \$70,000. The *Augusta*, a sidewheel steamer of 1,310 tons, was started on a bid of \$25,000, and after some spirited bidding, she was brought by Thomas Lamb, for \$40,000. The *Massachusetts*, a screw steamer of 1,155 tons, brought \$50,000. W. F. Wells & Co., for Boston, were the purchasers. The *Pontiac*, a sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, was started on a bid of \$12,000, and after some sharp bidding, was knocked down to Thomas Lamb for \$17,000. The *Pautuxet*, sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, was withdrawn, the highest bid offered being \$16,000. The *Estrella*, an iron sidewheel steamer of 438 tons, was purchased by Thomas Lamb for \$9,000. The *Tioga*, a sidewheel steamer of 819 tons, bought \$18,000, her purchaser being Peter McKnight. The *Connemaugh*, a sidewheel steamer of 955 tons, was brought by William Quigley for \$17,100. The *Tahoma*, a screw gunboat of 507 tons, was bought for the sum of \$13,000 by N. Gibson. The *Massasoit*, a sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, was purchased by G. H. Willis, after a lively competition, for \$17,200. The *Sonoma*, a sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, brought \$16,900. John Mullin was the purchaser. The *Oscola*, a sidewheel steamer of 974 tons, was bought by N. Gibson for \$16,000. The following-named steamers, of similar construction to the above, were withdrawn by the Government, the bids being far below the appraisement: *Eutaw*, *Wyalusing*, *Dumbarton* and *Mattabesett*.

FOR the information of those men in the late Mississippi Squadron, interested in the cotton captured in the Red River Expedition, we publish the following:

The cases now before the U. S. District Court of Illinois, amount to something like \$600,000, which is depending upon the adjudication of the case of *Le Moore et al.*, for one thousand bales of cotton now pending by appeal in the Supreme Court at Washington.

When that case is decided either by the success of the Government, or by the success of the claimant, the captors will then get their share of the prize adjudication. If the claimants succeed the captors will get military salvage, by a decree at Washington. If the judgment is for the Government, against the claimant, the proceeds will be decreed by the District Court of the District of Illinois, as applicable to the satisfaction of judgment rendered in the District Court of that District, wherein the Navy were allowed military salvage. Unless the Attorney for the Treasury Department succeeds in having the Supreme Court decide that the cotton is not prize, or not subject to military salvage, the captors will get from the proceeds still in court, which is about the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, what they have heretofore got as salvage under the agency of Mr. Eames.

Mr. Ashton, late Assistant Attorney-General, has been employed by the Government, as represented by the Attorney-General's office, to represent the United States upon the theory that it is prize capture, and he and Mr. L. Weldon, will act in concert in the presentation of the case to the Supreme Court upon that theory. Messrs. Ashton and Weldon will prepare a brief in the *Le Moore* case, the former for the Government, the latter for the captors.

CAPTAIN J. R. Kemble, Third U. S. Cavalry, who was recently tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

### MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

The following is a list of the Fourth Class of Cadets, the member of which entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point this year:

#### LIST OF THE FOURTH CLASS CADETS FOR 1867.

James Nicholls Allison, Ohio.	Milton Franklin Mifflord, Ind.
George Smith Anderson, N. J.	James White Moore, Ohio.
James Cooper Ayres, Wis.	Charles C. Morrison, at large.
George E. Bacon, N. Y.	Wallace Mott, N. Y.
Lamarine Edward Bailey, Ind.	Thomas S. Mumford, at large.
James Barksdale Brown, Tenn.	Andrew Humes Nave, Tenn.
Daniel Harmon Brush, Ill.	Frederick Augustus North, Conn.
George Francis Chase, Ill.	Julius Hayden Pardee, N. Mex.
Wm. Sterling Church, at large.	Richard Henry Pollen, N. Y.
John M. Cook, Ky.	Charles Henry Ribbel, N. Y.
Thos. C. Davenport, at large.	Henry Eleazer Robinson, Pa.
Geo. Breckinridge Davis, Mass.	Fayette Washington Roe, W. Va.
Wm. Hunter Dudley, N. Y.	Andrew H. Russell, Mass.
Frank H. Edmunds, Dakota.	Frederick Schwatka, Oregon.
George Fletcher Emerson, Mo.	Edgar Bell Steever, Jr., Pa.
James Farnace, Pa.	Wm. Peyton Stevens, Ind.
Vinton A. Goddard, at large.	Reid T. Stewart, Pa.
Millard F. Goodwin, Arizona.	Thomas G. Townsend, at large.
Frederick D. Grant, at large.	Toverett Hull Walker, Ill.
Albert Harrington, Minn.	Charles Richard Ward, Pa.
Wm. Albro Hawkins, N. Y.	James Robert Wasson, Iowa.
James Burke Hickey, N. Y.	Wm. Boerum Wetmore, at large.
Oliver Hewlett Hicks, Vt.	Wm. Baker Wheeler, Iowa.
Wm. Reddy Hoag, N. Y.	Rufus Morgan Williams, at large.
Thos. Seymour Huresey, W. Va.	Frank Edwin Wilson, Ohio.
Thomas Taylor Knox, Tenn.	Charles Albert Woodruff, Vt.
Francois W. Mansfield, Ohio.	Thomas M. Woodruff, at large.
Sherman McBratney, Ohio.	Charles Anthony Worden, N. Y.
Wm. J. McDonald, at large.	Walter Scott Wyatt, Ohio.
John A. McKinney, Tenn.	Total, 59.

### NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS.

The following is a list of the midshipmen admitted to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, at the examination between the 20th and 30th June, 1867:

Robt. F. Lytle, Philadelphia, Pa.	N. Pinckney, Naval Apprentice.
Thos. D. Carnahan, Pittsburg, Pa.	H. S. Waring, Naval Apprentice.
Mel. H. Ford, Lansing, Mich.	W. T. Livingston, Nav. Appren.
The H. Plunket, Nashville, Tenn.	Frank L. Clark, Newport, Ky.
Chas. W. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.	John T. Edson, Albany, N. Y.
W. T. B. O'Reilly, Baltimore, Md.	Albert Merz, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Joel A. Barber, Lancaster, Wis.	Zadok T. Babcock, Owego, N. Y.
John Downe, Charlestown, Mass.	W. A. Marshall, Lancaster, Pa.
Geo. W. Corey, Washington, Ill.	H. P. McIntosh, Connersville, Ind.
Car. G. Calkins, Ashtabula, Ohio.	Levi Fox, Centerville, Ind.
Jas. C. Cresap, Logan, Ohio.	E. S. Hotchkiss, Watertown, N. Y.
Robt. D. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wm. M. Irwin, Painesville, Ohio.
Jos. L. Hunsicker, Norristown, Pa.	G. W. Heistand, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.
Fra. L. Greene, Tremont, Ohio.	Frank Gurtin, La Crosse, Wis.
John E. Roller, Naval Apprentice.	Ben. D. Scott, Nevada, Iowa.
Chas. W. Brown, Naval Apprentice.	Chris. Brun, New York City.
D. L. Worsley, Naval Apprentice.	A. A. Crandall, Owatonna, Minn.
J. C. Montgomery, Naval Appren.	J. M. Wight, Bay City, Mich.
S. H. Seabury, Naval Apprentice.	William A. Lister, Chicago, Ill.
T. C. Denny, Naval Apprentice.	

The following is a list of midshipmen admitted to the Naval Academy at the examination between the 20th and 30th of September, 1867:

A. T. Jenkins, Port Tobacco, Md.	W. P. Elliott, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
F. W. Nabors, New Philadelphia, O.	Charles Terrell, Newport, Ky.
E. F. Qualbrough, Rochester, N. Y.	C. C. Burnett, New Albany, Ind.
Ferrin Busbee, Raleigh, N. C.	William E. Seely, Walton, N. Y.
Robert M. Graham, Bergen, N. J.	Geo. A. Vail, Buffalo, N. Y.
R. C. Van Horn, Kansas City, Mo.	J. H. Brown, Portland, Me.
S. A. Staunton, Charleston, W. Va.	E. C. Tittmann, St. Louis, Mo.
F. E. Sawyer, E. Hampton, Mass.	W. M. Harper, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Alphonso H. Cobb, Detroit, Mich.	A. W. Burnett, Sing Sing, N. Y.
W. C. Babcock, Lawrence, Kas.	H. H. Barroll, Jackson, Mo.
W. Gwynn, Cincinnati, Ohio.	G. B. Vandervoort, Nav. Appren.
R. J. Anderton, Fordham, N. Y.	A. C. Baker, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
F. A. Greene, Vincennes, Ind.	A. J. Dabney, Cadiz, Ky.
Chauncey Thomas, Shohola, Pa.	W. H. Slack, Washington, D. C.

The above lists comprise the names of the fourth class (1867-8) at the Academy.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### EQUALITY OF THE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: One of the greatest evils in the military service of the United States, is the unequal burdens, privations and sufferings imposed upon the troops serving in different portions of the country. The law of July 28, 1866, and all previous laws relating to the Army, assume that all service is of the same character, that the same labors the same duties, hardships and privations, pertain to all portions of the Army under all circumstances, than which nothing can be more absurd.

The difference in the service required of the Army in different portions of the country is so plain, that it is difficult to conceive how any military man, or even any civilian who had anything to do with preparing the law should fail to notice it, unless designedly. Contrast the condition of the troops serving at the various posts East of the Mississippi, and immediately on the Pacific coast, and even those serving on the plains between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, with those serving in Eastern California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and Montana. The two districts first mentioned afford to officer and soldier all the comforts and luxuries of civilization. The duties they are called upon to perform are nominal, just enough to relieve the tedium of idleness. The posts are permanent and homelike; each company has its garden, and each soldier is enabled to maintain a soldierly appearance and save a few dollars yearly from the allowance the Government makes him for clothing.

These remarks may not be entirely applicable to all the troops serving on the plains, but I apprehend that measures are being taken to build permanent posts, and before Winter they will be comfortably quartered.

Throughout Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Arizona and Eastern California the troops are scattered about as if sown broadcast. A company of one regiment here, a company of another there, each constituting a temporary post, and expected to shelter themselves with the materials found upon the ground, while required to be constantly on the move. These shelters are the rudest possible, and protect the troops neither from sun, nor wind nor rain. To the most disagreeable service in the field is added the most absolute discomfort while in camp. To the mortification of being always in rags is added the pecuniary burden for extra clothing amounting, for several articles absolutely necessary, to a sum equal to, and in some instances double the usual allowance. Is there any remedy for this state of affairs, and what? It seems to me there is, and the immediate application of that remedy would be wise economy.

Z.



## SOLDIERS' QUARTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am glad that my letter regarding the wants of enlisted men has received such a favorable notice from so high a source. Your correspondent, H. E. M., has mentioned two of the particulars in which a great improvement is desirable; but on one of them, viz., the quartering of the men, I do not think he dwells with sufficient force. In this particular especially it is where our service is most lamentably deficient. The whole system is a wrong one, and productive of more discomfort and inconvenience than the men perhaps are themselves aware. Under the present system our soldiers are made to sleep in bunks, which are constructed of wood, two tiers in height, and each tier intended to accommodate two men. Now, I must not be accused of prudery or squeamishness, when I say that this style of packing the men is decidedly an improper one. The system of making men sleep together, I submit, ought, if possible, to be avoided, on other grounds than those I urge; but it will be sufficient to say that both health and comfort demand a change. In a room, overcrowded perhaps already, the air around a man should be as untainted as possible, and the mixture of men's breath, especially when in a close and crowded apartment, physicians tell us, is by no means conducive to health. Besides, it is not always possible for a soldier to have his own choice of a bedfellow. Some one must be left to "bunk in" with a man not of his own choosing, and nothing is so repulsive and disagreeable as to be brought into such close contact with a person of totally different habits and disposition with oneself. One soldier is neat and cleanly in his habits by nature, and at all times; and it is more than possible that the fortunes of the barracks may cause him *volens* to "bunk in" with a soldier who is only clean when compelled to be so, and because he is so compelled, and who never is clean when he can be otherwise. I do not think it is saying too much, or pushing it too strongly, to say that we should think for the enlisted men, as far as possible, as we would think for ourselves, and do all in our power to avoid for them the same evils we would wish to avoid for ourselves in a similar situation.

Now, I grant it is impossible to construct barracks for a large garrison, so as to give every man the amount of breathing space physicians tell us he should have; but the air he does breathe should, as far as possible, be uncontaminated, and a plan suggested by a prominent and intelligent, as well as experienced officer of the Army, which I have had the pleasure of seeing, would do much toward obtaining that end. It is to construct bunks of one, or if necessary of two tiers; but each tier to contain but one bed, and the bed to be of sufficient size that the man can sleep comfortably and without constraint. He suggests that these bunks be constructed of iron, and thus obviate the danger (an imminent one all will acknowledge) of occupants the bunk was not made for; and that each bunk be supplied with a neat drawer or locker, and thus do away with the necessity of the knapsack in barracks. Now, if neat and ornamental bunks of this description be supplied, and care is taken to arrange them so that there should be a free circulation of air among them, one of the greatest discomforts of barracks life would be removed.

The furnishing of a squad room, too, should be a matter not left entirely to the capabilities of a company or post fund. There should be a certain amount of squad room furniture, established by regulations, so that a company that may not be able to furnish its quarters out of its own funds should not be left destitute of comforts and conveniences. I submit that if a company were always sure of a comfortably furnished and arranged squad room at its post, unauthorized absences would be far fewer than they are. The experiment is worth trying at any rate.

As I said before, no claim to originality is made in any suggestions put forth by me now, or in any future communication I may make. In fact I simply repeat what I have said to others, and what others have said to me in frequent conversations. Nor is there any desire to reflect on the authorities. I am anxious to do what I can to have this very important subject of the comfort of the soldiers of our Army brought in a practical way before those who can act in the matter, in order that they can act knowingly and wisely.

One good soldier is worth a dozen bad ones—and when we get a good soldier in the service we should attach him to it if possible, so as to keep him in it; and if he finds a comfortable home in the Army he will not be likely to leave it. Let us take up this matter eagerly and earnestly, and it is more than probable that the standard of the character of our soldiers will be found to rise in proportion as it is seen that the officers of the service are united in their endeavors to secure the comfort of each and every enlisted man.

C. M. P.  
FORT NIAGARA, N. Y., September 21, 1867.

## ARMY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 24th of August, I noticed a protest against "drunkenness in the Army." It is sad to reflect there should be any necessity for a letter of this kind; still it is nevertheless true that the evil complained of exists to a very great extent. I do not say that the majority of officers in the Army are intemperate; on the contrary, I believe the reverse to be the fact. Still the number of those who are slaves to the vice of drinking is so large as to bring discredit on the uniform we wear, and to exercise a most deleterious effect on those by whom they are surrounded. The question, therefore, naturally suggests itself, How can this and some of the other evils with which we are afflicted be corrected? Can any curb be put on intemperance, excessive gambling, and neglect of duty outside that *dernier resort*, a court-martial?

Now, to me it seems the remedy is plain. In every well-conducted school in the country a record is kept of the attainments, general behavior, and attention to study on the part of the pupil. These results are tabulated at regular intervals, and the standing of each scholar at the institution is determined thereby. As it is known that the record will be published at the end of each session, every one is impelled to do his utmost, and a very effectual check is

placed on carelessness and indiscretion. This system has been maintained for many years at West Point, and it is owing, no doubt, to the regularity with which the tabulated forms are kept, more than to anything else, that the success of that really wonderful institution is owing. Now, what is the reason that some Thayer or other should not inaugurate something similar to this for the good of the Army? The reports should not be made too frequently, otherwise their efficiency will be impaired; still, as far as the writer of this article is concerned, I see no reason whatever why commanding officers should not give periodical statements as to the skill, general intelligence, attention to duty, and habits of sobriety of their subordinates; that these reports should all go to the Adjutant-General, and when a series of them are consolidated, that each individual in the Army should abide by their showing. If the report in one case is good, give the officer some indulgence, such as a leave of absence, or a detail on "fancy duty;" if indifferent, deny him these privileges; if utterly and irreclaimably bad, then bring the offender before an examining board. The wholesome terror connected with such a system would do more toward checking drunkenness and other irregularities than all the laws and regulations that could be promulgated by the War Department from this to doomsday. This plan, or something approaching to it, has been maintained in the Navy for many years, according to my impression, and proves, no doubt, eminently beneficial.

At present a careless, indifferent officer in the Army is sure of about as many indulgences as a valuable one, and twice as many brevets. Oh! for the time when some little distinction will be made between the sober man and the sot; the gentleman and the habitual bully; the person whose chief pleasure is in the gambling-house and haunt of dissipation, and the man whose pride and regard for public opinion keeps him away from the bar-room and the bottle.

## THE PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a previous article I called the attention of your readers to the necessity of a revision of the Article of War which refers to drunkenness, and I now desire to offer some further observations on other Articles of War.

Why not change the wording in the Articles?—"Such [other] punishment as may be accorded by the sentence of a Court-martial." It should read: "Such legal punishment," etc.

What is a legal punishment to-day, becomes illegal to-morrow by an order from the Secretary of War, or, more properly speaking, of the President, uttered by the Secretary. There are many officers who think that these orders are illegal, and, as jurors or judges, indicate it in a quiet way by disregarding the orders in their rendered sentences. For instance, take the case of desertion. Few courts, I think, give the sentence of a bare six months' punishment with a good grace. In fact the writer has never heard of a single officer speak of it but in deprecation. All think that desertion is increased by it, and that now fealty is a mere question with the soldier, of whether he likes his billet or not. But the question involved in the law is another matter. If the President has a right to specify what punishments shall and what shall not be given, the judges should be made to accept this fact. It could be done by an Article of War, either according to this as a current right keeping pace with our increasing humanity, to some functionary, or by Congress specifying what are legal punishments.

When this latter case comes up the writer has a word of advice to give. It is to be hoped that legislators will remember that the Army is not organized as a penal colony or establishment, purely. We have not the nice appliances for punishments of civil penitentiaries, and work-houses, with a high-paid class of executors of vouchered reputations, separated socially from the prisoners, to carry out the sentences of our judges scientifically. Civil society can spare its bad member freely while he is subjected to a cool, slow, methodical, heart-chilling punishment. An Army is for different work. Its punishments should be prompt and vigorous. For other than serious offences the man should be returned quickly to duty. Nothing will demoralize him; dirty him up; take away his briskness—render him a filthy companion for his messmate—so surely as slow guard-house confinements and hard labor. "Hard labor," as we are able to carry it out, means teaching a man to be a lazy loafer.

A deserter should be tattooed at a precise anatomical spot, under the supervision of a surgeon, and with the letter D one and a half inches long, and when this heals let him be turned out on civil society. I know the objections against this—that it prevents opportunity of reformation. Not at all. If my ear is sliced off by a sabre cut in battle I am proud of it. If I am cropped as a malefactor by law it is a disgrace, and may prevent reformation. Now, then, if a man carries his tattoo, it is known at once what he has done, to those only who would have the right to know. If civil society places a proper estimate on the crime and we overestimate it, the man is not injured by our overestimate. The tattoo is not the crime. Civil society at once knows that he has only committed that which would mulct him at most in a loss of six months' pay and allowances, an excuse from walking post every three or four days for the same period and *Army hard labor*! The good done would be that it would tend to call the attention of civil society to the enormity of the offense, as we consider it. It would, little by little, rid the Army of an army of enlisters—who enlist as a profession to raise the wind—who are almost without an exception thieves—who have learned their trade as bounty-jumpers during the war, and who are disseminating their vile knowledge and principles among an excellent and worthy class of young soldiers. A recruiting officer enlisting a man with any mark on the designated anatomical spot should be dismissed without redress.

To return to the objection of preventing reformation. It merely asserts that a crime known on a man prevents his reformation.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown are intimate friends. Mr. Smith is an operator, and needs assistance from a skillful man in whom much trust must be placed. Jones presents

himself, asking for the position. Mr. Brown knows, and he alone of the community, that Jones was in State Prison once. Should he inform Smith or not? What does Wayland say? The officer and Government should be intimate friends. If you do not tattoo, certainly the man should not be allowed to make anything out of his desertion. Punish him for all the time of his enlistment at least—it should be for the term of an enlistment. It may cost the Government to do so, but it costs it more not to do it. I say this because modern officers are getting it into their heads that Government can be served better than by deserters, and they will not have them if they can rid themselves of them.

RONNEVOG.

## COMPANY TAILORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Many Regular soldiers wish to know why company tailors in the Army on the frontiers are allowed to charge their own prices for altering clothing for the men of companies to which they belong. I understand it to be the custom of the service to detail one or more men on daily duty, (who are tailors by trade) to alter clothing for the men of their respective companies, to be excused from all other duty that will interfere with their work, and to receive such remuneration, as in the judgment of the company commander, will pay them for material used in trimming the garments, and for extra labor.

Now the question arises what should said extra labor be worth. A carpenter enlists and is detailed as an extra-duty man in the Quartermaster's Department, to work at his trade; he is considered remunerated at thirty-five cents per day, in legal tender; a blacksmith enlists and is glad to be detailed as company farrier at two dollars per month extra, but the tailor, who is no better workman, and who could not command as much as either the blacksmith or carpenter in civil life, must have from three to five dollars per day, in coin, or he will not work. At the present rate we are charged by the Government nine dollars and twenty-five cents for a cavalry jacket, five dollars and ninety cents for a pair of pants, which is fifteen dollars and fifteen cents. Now, as our company commanders will not allow us to appear on inspection without having our clothing altered to fit, we must go the tailor who charges ten dollars in coin, or its equivalent in legal tender, for a jacket and trousers, making twenty-nine dollars and forty cents in all for two garments that could be bought in New York City, made to order, for fifteen dollars. When we speak of the unfairness of their charges to the tailors, they coolly tell us, if you can't pay our prices we can't do your work. Now, suppose we were to go to the company blacksmith to get a horse shod, and he would not do it unless we paid him a dollar a shoe, he would be made to do it, even though he did it at the point of the bayonet. I have served the United States, in the Cavalry service, since 1856, and have paid about one-fourth of my monthly pay to tailors. In Texas, before the Rebellion, I have paid five dollars for getting a pair of pants altered, and paid it to a man that was brought to the country at Government expense, and who was receiving the pay, clothing, rations, and medical treatment of a soldier. I do not think that the officers of the Army are generally acquainted with these facts, and I desire to bring them to their attention through your columns.

CALIFORNIA, August 20, 1867.

## NAVAL LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

U. S. NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., }  
September 23, 1867. }

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: By the Act approved July 17, 1862, it is provided that in case the Naval Pension Fund should be more than sufficient for the payments of pensions, "then the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provisions for the comfort of disabled officers, seamen, and marines." This "further provision" was made for enlisted men by an Act approved March 2, 1867, giving to them one-half their monthly pay in lieu of a monthly residence in the Naval Asylum.

The Naval Pension Fund being one-half the proceeds of the sale of prizes, equitably belongs to officers and men, in the ratio of their respective shares of prize-money.

The men having had their claims recognized by law, it now follows that the claims of the officers should be considered. I have, therefore, drawn up a bill (which is herewith submitted for publication) for a "Naval Life Insurance Fund," based upon the surplus interest of the Pension Fund, and a monthly contribution from the officers themselves. The sum to be taken from the interest of the Pension Fund is set down at \$150,000 per annum. The contributions from officers will amount at present to nearly \$100,000, and will increase as the number of officers increases. These two sums together—\$250,000 per annum—will pay the policies named in the bill ordinarily, and in case of great mortality in any one year, the policies would be *sealed*, so that no deficiency could be charged upon a future year; thus making the system perpetual.

Midshipmen and third assistant engineers are not included, because, just starting into life at an early age, they are supposed not to have assumed family responsibilities, or to have earned a share of the prize fund.

The only argument I have heard against the proposed bill is that a family of a deceased superior officer would at once receive the benefit of the bill, while those who are now young would pay a premium for years to arrive at the same result.

This objection is thus answered, that every system must have a beginning, and it is impossible to devise one bearing equally on all at first. That the senior officers of the Navy themselves made the Pension Fund by activity and energy, and their share is relatively much larger than that of the juniors.

The arguments for the passage of this bill need not be here adduced; they are self-suggesting to every mind.

In the interests of humanity, the home for the widow, education for children, the public reward for past services, the bill provides, without drawing one dollar from the Treasury, or taxing the citizen one cent. Let all officers, then, who approve the measure, use every honorable exertion to make it a law; let those who do not ap-



prove it, devise a better. I think the Army should have a similar benefit based upon the proceeds of captured property during the war, and their own contributions.

I am, sir, respectfully,  
JOHN GUEST,  
Captain, U. S. Navy.

#### PROPOSED BILL.

Act making further provision for widows and heirs of officers of the Navy, and for establishing Naval Life Insurance.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 30th day of June next, there shall be annually set aside from the surplus interest of the Naval Pension Fund the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a Naval Life Insurance Fund, which shall be increased by a yearly charge upon the pay of each officer of the Navy entitled to the benefits of such fund, excepting midshipmen and third assistant engineers, at the following rates, viz.: Admirals, vice admirals and rear-admirals, at the rate of \$100; commodores, \$80; captains, \$60; commanders, \$70; lieutenant-commanders, \$60; lieutenants, \$50; masters, \$40; ensigns, \$30; boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers, \$20, and all other officers of the staff and marine corps according to their relative or assimilated rank with the foregoing line officers.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the assessment of the charges authorized by this bill shall be monthly in the same manner as the income tax is now collected from the pay of officers of the Navy.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That upon the death of an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral, his representatives shall receive \$10,000; representatives of a commodore shall receive \$9,000; representatives of a captain shall receive \$8,000; representatives of a commander shall receive \$7,000; representatives of a lieutenant-commander shall receive \$6,000; representatives of a lieutenant shall receive \$5,000; representatives of a master shall receive \$4,000; representatives of an ensign shall receive \$3,000; representatives of forward and warrant officers shall receive \$2,000, and the representatives of other officers of the staff, and marine corps, according to their relative or assimilated rank. Provided nevertheless that the income for the current year in which said officers may die shall be sufficient to pay the said sums in full, and if the said income for the current year be insufficient, then a pro rata deduction shall be made from each share, to bring the whole amount due for the year within the income of the same year. Provided further, that any deficiency in the current year's income may be made up from any surplus of former years, but if there be no surplus then such deficiency shall be no charge upon the income of a future year.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years, three officers from the retired list of the Navy, who shall be Commissioners of the Naval Life Insurance Fund, whose duty it shall be to administer the said fund, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That every officer contributing to the above fund, may at his discretion file with the Commissioners of the Naval Life Insurance Fund, letters directing to whom shall be paid the share after his death, and in case of no such letter being filed, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to make investigations, and pay the share of a deceased officer to the proper person or persons.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Chief of the Office of Detail shall certify the death of any deceased officer to the said Commissioners, and on the last day of October of each year, commencing with the last of October, 1868, the said Commissioners shall meet and pay the sums due to the heirs of deceased officers, according to the requirements of this bill, or if the income of the year be insufficient, then to pay the pro rata portion thereof by drafts on the Treasury of the United States, signed by the senior officer for the Commissioners and countersigned by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in case of urgent need of immediate assistance to the family of a deceased officer, the Commissioners, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, may anticipate the payment at the end of the fiscal year by an advance of any sum not exceeding one fourth of such share as the said family would be entitled to if paid in full.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That if any officer shall resign, or be dismissed from the naval service, he shall lose the benefit of this act, and shall forfeit the premiums already paid.

#### THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Now that the position of Secretary of War may be considered vacant, and the office will be sought after, and "great and mighty" influence will be brought to bear in the appointment of one of the many candidates, it is hoped that while the President has had the courage to remove he will also have the discretion to select a fit person for so important an office—one who will have a real conception of the duties—who, from his own experience and knowledge, will be thoroughly acquainted and eminently qualified to discharge his duty—an officer who has been educated to his profession, and not a political soldier who may have acquired a smattering of the Army during the late war; for, no matter what he may have learned in active campaign, it is not the kind of military knowledge that is required for the exact duties of a garrison in time of peace. The Secretary of War should be, in a word, an accomplished soldier. Although the late incumbent may have had excellent capacity for some things connected with the War Office, he was sadly deficient in his appreciation of the relative position he occupied to the Army, else why was he guilty of permitting enlisted men to address him directly on matters which they imagined concerned them? Such communications, instead of being returned with the reprimand which they deserved, received attention at his hands, and also of the President, by his recommendation. "Honor to whom honor is due" is an old adage. It is an acknowledged fact that the ablest gentleman that ever graced the War Office is now the disreputable Jefferson Davis. For such an offence as the above he once punished the writer of the letter with the wearing of a steel glove for two years for such impropriety. Why was this promptness to execute punishment? Because of his soldierly training. His education, habits, and the custom of the service caused him to look upon such a proceeding as a severe breach of discipline. The time is now gone by for the necessity of the Secretary of War being a politician. The Rebellion is over, and let him now, like the shoemaker, "stick to his last." General Grant, since his assignment, is an example of what the Secretary of War should be. He gives business at once prompt attention; cuts down expenses and clerical force; removes officers in Washington who had begun to think that the War Department and the Army had no connection, and that the least they knew of the latter the better. Whenever such a change as we speak of is brought about, there will be an improvement in discipline and morals. We might then, perhaps, look for the good old times when the Army was the pride of its officers, and when, by timely action in inflicting punishments, offences were nipped in the bud. Not as now, with our Army entirely submerged in the semi-political position which it is made to assume. When rigor and severe penalties are more than ever needed, indifference and a thoughtless leniency sap the foundation of all discipline. If, instead of making the crime of desertion one of small importance, which has been done by orders mitigating the punishment from the War Office, the offender was made to understand that the crime would result in certain death, there would be a solution to the

question, and the desire to desert suddenly die out. The soldier would, perhaps, serve his term out with credit to himself and the service. Let us have for the Secretary of War an old soldier by all means.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867.—HEAD-QUARTERS AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

COLONEL, Joseph J. Reynolds, Brevet Major-General, commanding Sub-District of the Rio Grande, at Brownsville, Texas; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander McD. McCook, Brevet Major-General, commanding regiment, President Military Commission; Major, Levi C. Bootes, Brevet Colonel, commanding post, Tyler, Texas (Companies E, F, G, and I); First Lieutenant Satterlee C. Plummer, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, Quartermaster, and member Military Commission.

Captain James F. Grimes, Company A, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Austin, Texas, Judge-Advocate, General Court-martial and Military Commission; First Lieutenant William H. McLaughlin (since Captain), Company A, Newport Barracks, Ky., General Recruiting Service; Second Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, Company A, Nacogdoches, Texas, commanding company; Captain Thomas M. K. Smith, Company B, Nacogdoches, Texas, commanding company and post (Companies A and B); First Lieutenant Hamilton C. Peterson, Company B, Lockhart, Texas, commanding Company C and post; Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Company B, Brownsville, Texas, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Sub-District Rio Grande; Captain Nathaniel Prime, Company C, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Houston, Texas, on Military Commission; First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Company C, Washington, D. C., Aide-de-Camp to General Howard; Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Company C, Lockhart, Texas, with company; Captain James H. Bradford, Company D, Brevet Captain, Centreville, Texas, commanding company and post, First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Company D, Galveston, Texas, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Neal, Company D, Centreville, Texas, with company; Captain Robert P. Wilson, Company E, Brevet Major, Tyler, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Company E, Nacogdoches, Texas, with Company B; Second Lieutenant James W. Dickinson, Company E, Tyler, Texas, commanding Company G; Captain David L. Montgomery, Company F, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Tyler, Texas, commanding company; First Lieutenant Charles E. Morse, Company F, Brownsville, Texas, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sub-District Rio Grande; Second Lieutenant H. B. Chamberlain, Company F, Bridgeport, Conn., absent with leave; Captain John B. Parke, Company G, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Philadelphia, Pa., General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant Sumner H. Lincoln, Company G, Kaufman, Texas, commanding post; Second Lieutenant (since First Lieutenant) James P. Richardson, Company G, Austin, Texas, Sub-Assistant Commissary, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; Captain James J. Emerson, Company H, Waco, Texas, commanding commanding company and post; First Lieutenant John P. Willard, Company H, Louisville, Ky., Aide-de-Camp to General Thomas; Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Company H, Waco, Texas, with company; Captain Welcome A. Crafts, Company I, Milam, N. H., absent sick; First Lieutenant Gregory Barrett, Jr., Company I, Tyler, Texas, commanding company; Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, Company I, Lowell, Mass., absent with leave; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Company K, Lampasas, Texas, commanding company.

#### THE CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., INDIAN TERRITORY, }  
September 20, 1867. }

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I take the liberty, with your permission, of correcting an impression which might be left on the minds of your readers from the editorial article in your issue of the 31st ultimo, with reference to the prevalence of cholera on the Western frontier, and of yellow fever on the Southern coast. In the article referred to you state that "thirty-seven per cent of the inmates of Fort Gibson, and sixty soldiers and seventy-five Indians at Fort Arbuckle, are reported to have died of the same disease" (cholera).

But two soldiers have been attacked by the disease at this post, one a sergeant of Company D, Sixth U. S. Infantry, a fatal case, the other a private of Company E, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, recovered. But eight soldiers have been attacked by the disease at the post of Fort Arbuckle, four of whom died. There were but sixteen cases, eleven of which were fatal, in all on the reservation at Arbuckle, including soldiers, Government employees, and citizens.

There were sixteen deaths from cholera of soldiers belonging to Companies E and F of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, at their camp on the Big Sandy Creek, fifteen miles north of Fort Arbuckle. These companies were en route from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Fort Arbuckle. The first death occurred July 13th, the last July 22d, 1867.

This makes a total of twenty-one deaths from cholera among U. S. troops in the Indian Territory thus far, for the year 1867.

The disease was very fatal among the native Indian and Negro population in our immediate vicinity, and may have reached the percentage you mention (thirty-seven), though I think the estimate too high by from five to ten per cent. There are no means of attaining absolute accuracy, as no register of deaths is kept.

Yours, etc.,  
V. B. HUBBARD,  
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Francis L. Hills, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 188, current series, from Headquarters Department of the East, has been extended ten days.

Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, Colonel Forty-fifth Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been assigned to the command of the District of Alabama, by command of Brevet Major-General Pope.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

Brevet Major Cyrus Bacon, Jr., Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as Chief Medical Officer of the District of Texas.

Leave of absence for twenty days, commencing on the 8th inst., has been granted Brevet Major William M. Maynardier, Captain First U. S. Artillery.

First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Post of Nacogdoches, Texas, and been ordered to report for duty with his company at Tyler, Texas.

A TELEGRAM was received at the War Department from General Mower at New Orleans on the 26th inst., stating that Lieutenant Wing, of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, died on that day of yellow fever.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., is announced as Chief Quartermaster First Military District, vice Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., relieved.

Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Deary, First U. S. Artillery, have passed a satisfactory examination before the Artillery Examining Board in session in Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties, has been ordered to perform those of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of New Mexico, Brevet Major-General George W. Getty commanding.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkrite, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 132, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to assume charge of the Post Hospital at Galveston, Texas.

Captain Chambers McKibben, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General, has been ordered to proceed to Syracuse, New York, on business connected with the public service; on the completion of which he will return to Headquarters Department of the East.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Gates, Colonel U. S. Army, has been authorized to delay reporting for duty with the General Court-martial, in session in New York City, until twenty days after the departure of the troops from Fort Constitution for Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell D. Emory, Captain Ninth Infantry, Recorder of the Retiring Board which assembled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and which has recently been dissolved will proceed to New York City on business connected therewith; on the completion of which he will return to this city.

Second Lieutenant M. F. Gallagher, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Georgia, and ordered to report to Major J. R. Lewis, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Commissioner State of Georgia, for duty.

Brevet Major-General Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and, if deemed necessary, to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of examining into certain matters connected with his Department, and on which he will receive special instructions; on completion of the duty assigned him he will return to his proper station.

Brevet Major August Thiaman, First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Charles P. Miller, Seventh Infantry, having, agreeably to orders from the War Department, reported to the Major-General Commanding for examination before the Retiring Board assembling in Philadelphia, and which has recently been dissolved, they will repair to New York city and report to Brevet Major-General Philip St. G. Cooke, U. S. Army, President of the Retiring Board, ordered to assemble in that city on the 27th instant.

A MILITARY Commission has been ordered to convene at Headquarters Fourth Military District, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 24th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Philip W. Gatewood, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Colonel E. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, Captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain Jasper Myers, U. S. Ordnance Department; Brevet Captain John Williams, First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. G. Swaim, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

The following is a list of names of American officers, Army and Navy, registered with Norton & Co., American Bankers, 16 Rue Auber, Paris: General George B. McClellan and family, New York; Ben. Long Edes, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; C. J. Stewart Wells, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; J. H. Baily, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; W. Goldsborough, Paymaster, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; H. Webster, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*; Isaac S. Finney, U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer *Minnesota*; J. C. Spalding, U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer *Minnesota*; Major W. C. Barney, U. S. Army; John V. B. Bleeker, U. S. Navy; G. Simpson, Surgeon, U. S. Army; Captain Hopkins, U. S. Navy; Colonel W. C. Church, New York.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, on the 27th day of September, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by authority from Headquarters Department of the East. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Captain First Artillery; Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major First Artillery; Major A. F. Mechem, Surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andrus, First Artillery; First Lieutenant Joseph K. Byers, Forty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant T. F. Forber, Forty-second Infantry. Brevet Major Tully McCrea, Captain Forty-second Infantry, is appointed Judge-Advocate.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Captain* is the name given to the ship which Captain COWPER COLES, R. N., C. B., has designed as a specimen of what he would like to see compose the British Iron-clad Navy. It is to combine the acknowledged powers of the turret system for carrying guns of the largest size, with the qualities of a sea-going cruiser of the first class. The vessel will have splendid quarters below for officers and men as well as a poop and fore-castle, and an upper deck for exercise and shortening sail. The dimensions are: length 320 feet, breadth 53 feet 2 inches; tonnage 4,272 tons; draught in water abaft, 23 feet 6 inches; forward 23 feet 6 inches. There will be two separate pairs of engines of a collective power of 900 horses, driving twin screws, and producing a speed when the ship is in complete order for sea, of 14 knots. The turrets, of which there are two, will each carry two 600-pounder 25-ton guns, and on the upper deck, forward and aft, will be chase guns of large size. The ship will be wholly protected by armor from 5 feet below the water line to the main-deck gunwale, fore and aft. Opposite the turrets this armor will be 8 inches thick, and in other parts amidships 7 inches thick; toward the bow and stern the thickness is less. The iron plates rest on a 12-inch teak backing, which is bolted to the inner skin composed of two plates, each three-quarters of an inch thick. The inner skin is placed upon the usual massive oak frame 10 inches thick. The main deck, at the level of the armor will be covered with iron  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 inch thick, supported by very strong beams, and again covered by oak plank 8 inches thick. The two turrets project through the main deck and the upper part where exposed to shot is covered with 10 inches of armor, the lower part and all the gearing being protected by the 8 inch armor on the hull. The height of the centre of metal of the guns is about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the water line, and they will have a training from the foremost turret of 154 degrees, and from the after turret of 156 degrees. The poop and fore-castle are connected by a centre spar deck 24 feet wide, which runs over the turrets giving free communication from one end of the ship to the other in the heaviest weather. This deck will be in part supported by iron funnels which are expected to perform a system of ventilation, permanently trunked up to the level of the spar deck at a height of 20 feet above the load water line. The *Captain* will be rigged as a ship, with masts, on Captain COWPER COLES tripod system, and will have a spread of canvass equal to that of the best type of broadside iron-clad frigates of her own tonnage. The *Captain* is in the hands of the LAIRD BROTHERS, who have worked in more than 1,200 tons of iron on her hull since the latter part of March last. They have three other "monitors with turrets, on Captain COLES' system" under construction. Two of these are of about 1,600 tons, and 140 horse power, and the third is a ram of 1,320 tons and 350 horse power.

THE British authorities have decided to use on their Abyssinian Expedition a pack-saddle for mules, which was put to severe proof in the New Zealand war, and stood the trials of the jungle remarkably well. The name given to it is the "Otage" saddle. Before this a new invention by Lieutenant McMAHON had been tried with approval, and several cases full had been got ready. But it was thought better to give it its actual war-test at some time when its work was to be done at a less distance from home than Abyssinia, where the fate of the whole Army may be jeopardized by the failure of this simple article of carriage. The Spanish or Mexican pack pannier was suggested to the officer having the matter in charge, and if they had ever seen donkeys, loaded with ore in the panniers and a mountain of "traps" on the saddle-trees, scramble over a mountain they would have thought well of the suggestion.

BOATING and base ball have broken out among the cadets at West Point. We learn that the three upper classes are pitted against each other in shell boats, and that the picked nine, in the fourth class, have challenged the whole corps at base ball. It is gratifying to see these more manly sports engaging the attention of cadets, and to state that the barbarous practice of "devilling the plebs" has become entirely extinct.

On the 31st proximo, the chief mustering and disbursing office at Boston, Mass., for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, as well as the office at Davenport, Iowa, are to be discontinued, and the records transferred to the Adjutant-General of the Army, at Washington, D. C.

COLONEL JAMES F. MELINE, formerly of the Army, and at present Superintendent of Registration under Major-General PORR, has in the press of Messrs. HURD & Houghton, to be published next month, an interesting volume entitled "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback."

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURRAN.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## MARS AND HYMEN.

HETHER it was that neither the compilers nor the successive revisers of the Army Regulations could conceive it probable that soldiers would ever commit matrimony, or whether they regarded martial and marital reciprocal relations as too difficult to define and circumscribe—or whether, haply, they trembled lest their attempts to interfere with and regulate the domestic duties of the enlisted man might expose them to the sneers, jeers, or tears of his helpmate, the self-enlisted woman—whatever the cause, the United States Regulations preserve a profound and significant silence with regard to the wives of soldiers. The various military handbooks, the manuals of discipline, the "customs of service," wisely follow the regulations in similar solemn reticence. From all this we might conclude that soldiers are not expected to be married; that, however it might be with what the Fourth of July orators call the "hirelings of foreign despotisms" and the "minions of monarchy," the enlightened and independent soldiery of a free Republic disdains domestic joys. It is true that there are the well-known laundress provisions, with their mode of collecting debts, and with the "allowance of laundresses per company;" there is, too, the provision for the drawing of rations by the "authorized women of companies;" there is the provision for female nurses. But all this is obviously a mechanical, unsentimental, unmatrimonial method of providing clean linen and hospital attendance for troops.

Yet we must be just. We do find, on careful inspection, sundry side allusions in the Revised Regulations to the wives of soldiers, which show that even this matter-of-fact treatise, this misogynist military manual, contemplates the possibility of the marriage of enlisted men. Paragraph 1,259 of the Regulations declares that medical officers, when on marches or at stations where other medical attendance cannot be procured, shall attend not only the troops but "the hired men of the Army, and the families of officers and soldiers. Medicines will be dispensed to the families of officers and soldiers." Here we get an indistinct reference to the relations of Mars and Matrimony. It takes for granted, at all events, that marriage is possible to the men in the ranks.

But, turning now to foreign services, we find quite a code of regulations on this subject. Let us look for a moment at the new rules for married soldiers in the British Army.\* In the first place, the married non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the Army are distinguished broadly from the unmarried, and the technical term for them is "the married establishment." Now, then, the first great question arising about this "married establishment" is how large it shall be—to how many men shall the luxury of marriage be afforded. With us, as we have seen, there is no rule, and the pains, penalties, and pleasures of married life are free to all—in so far as they are free to any. That is to say, we have no "married establishment," and probably few inducements for soldiers to have wives; or, having them, to keep them near at hand. It is often customary to instruct recruiting officers to enlist no married men; such instructions,

in fact, have lately been issued. The British service first finds out how many soldiers' families it can comfortably accommodate, and then regulates the service accordingly. With the exception, then, of India, where a different system prevails, the maximum of the married establishment, serving at home and abroad, is as follows: Seven in a hundred of rank and file, trumpeters, and drummers; all the non-commissioned staff; and six in ten sergeants of each troop, battery, or company, or, if there be fewer sergeants, then five out of eight, four out of six, and three out of four or five; on this basis proceed the rules for accommodating soldiers' families, more or less indulgence being given, in this respect, according to the capacities of the garrison, or the exigencies of the service required. Hence, a regiment departing for a distant station is often accompanied by a crowd of women and children such as would astonish our people, and the change of garrison in some cities seems almost like a shifting of the whole population.

But we must now see how this "military establishment" is further limited. The term "families," it must be known, includes the soldier's wife and his legitimate children under fourteen years of age. Above fourteen, they must shift for themselves, without Government aid. To begin with, then, a roll of the married establishment is kept in the orderly-room, containing the names of the soldiers, their wives and children. To have his name placed on this roll, the soldier must have completed seven years' service, and had at least one good-conduct badge, and obtained the previous consent of the commanding officer to his marriage. Finally, when a married soldier on the sergeants' list is reduced to the ranks, his name is placed on the list for rank and file as a supernumerary, if it be full, until he can be absorbed. In such case, the sergeants' list is not completed until the other list is reduced to its proper numbers. When a soldier on the married establishment is promoted to the rank of sergeant, he remains on the list of rank and file until a vacancy occurs on the sergeants' list.

The married establishment in the British service is held up as a kind of reward of merit, and hence, when a married soldier deserts, or is sentenced to imprisonment for six months or more, his name is stricken from the married roll, and his family is sent home at the public expense. The same is true if the wife "misconducts" herself—the commanding officer being the judge of what good conduct is.

Our officers and soldiers will be curious to know what provisions for quarters, furniture, fuel, and light, are made by the British married establishment. The first striking thing is the somewhat ungallant provision that "in appropriating quarters, single soldiers will first be accommodated." But the married cannot complain, since a "separate room" is, whenever the barrack permits, allotted to each married soldier and his family. But when there are not rooms enough, the senior married men are first served; and, on the other hand, when there are more than enough, two rooms are assigned to the first-class staff sergeants, and to such other non-commissioned officers and men as the commanding officer may select in consequence of the number in their families. Yet it must obviously be the case often that a separate room cannot be allotted. In this case the generous provision is made of giving to each married soldier quarters equal to those of four single soldiers. And hence it is that the single soldiers are first served. Finally, if quarters cannot be given to the married soldier, he is paid the regular lodging allowance, and his light and fuel are also commuted in the same way.

The furniture given to the military benedict is specifically described to consist of these articles:

Two bedsteads, four blankets, four palliasses, two bolsters, two rugs, one metal basin, one inventory board, one coal box (new pattern), one hair broom, one hand-scrubber, one candlestick, one fender, one poker, one shovel, one form (four feet), one mop, one waterpail, two sergeant's stools, one table (four feet), two trestles.

With that, one might have quite a handy set-out. And then, in the way of food, the wife gets half a soldier's ration (with, as we need hardly add, liquor excepted), and each child under fourteen years one-fourth of a ration. There are very generous provisions made, too, for rations under all possible contingencies—when the soldier dies; when he becomes a lunatic; when the families are detained at ports of embarkation, and the like. When rations cannot be provided, in certain cases, as when the families are on shipboard on the way to or from the regiment, and



army rations are not provided, the wife has 6d., and each child 3d., instead of the rations, with which to purchase food.

To the families of soldiers are furnished, of course, medical attendance, medicines, and hospital accommodations, to a certain specified extent. But we find a curious provision, to the effect that in midwifery cases they are not entitled to medical attendance, except where "no midwife or private practitioner could possibly be called in." The doctors have undoubtedly had a hand in framing this Malthusian obstacle to the increase of families. The medical comforts specified for issue to families are port wine, brandy, arrowroot, and essence of beef. At some stations small hospitals have been established specially for women and children, under Treasury sanction; at other stations an allotment to them of rooms in barracks is customary. Finally, abundant and generous provision is made for the conveyance of families to and from their regiments, both with the troops and separate from them. When the families are not travelling with troops, subsistence allowances are issued for a railway journey of over twenty miles, to the wife or widow 10d., to each child 6d.; and if any distance is necessarily travelled on foot, mileage is paid, to the widow or wife 1½d., to each child 1d.

Here, then, we have set forth at length the cardinal provisions of the British military married establishment. Had we space for its details, the care and system already exhibited would be still more striking. As it is, the method introduced is marvellous to us. Of course the size of the British army, the fact that its detachments are sent often for ten or twenty years to garrison posts in all quarters of the globe, and the length of enlistment customary in the British service, make the married establishment important. With so enormous a force, Great Britain does not desire to restrict its recruiting to unmarried men, since it would cut off from the ranks a large proportion of the best bone and muscle and spirit of the nation. It is desirable, again, to make the soldiers contented and fixed in their profession, serving for a lifetime, and hence those who have the natural desire to marry are, as far as possible, permitted to do so. Otherwise, some of the best men would become restless and eager to get away from military life, merely to have wife and children around them. In a larger view of political economy, also, it is well to encourage the marriage of soldiers. With us, however, the army is so small that there are always enough available single men to fill it; the great expense of the "married establishment" is then avoided; the shortness of the enlistments and the furloughs allows married men to see their families frequently, and the ease of getting from garrison to their homes is an additional advantage. But the British provisions are both interesting and instructive, and at some future day may be necessary to our service. So much for Mars and Hymen.

#### THE CASE OF GENERAL STONE.

A RECENT letter from General C. P. STONE to the *Boston Post*, referring to his imprisonment in 1862, revives the interest in that famous piece of history. It prompts us also to express the hope that if the case of General PORTER be reviewed, some public justice, in the appropriate form, may be done to General STONE.

The paper in question published, some weeks ago, a letter from a correspondent giving a sketch of General STONE's incarceration, and declaring, among other things, that, so wearied was he of his imprisonment, "so humbled and cast down, that he sued for mercy from his calumniator, SUMNER." This assertion General STONE vigorously denies, saying that, on the contrary, while he often demanded a trial as a matter of right, and, being unable to secure that, asked suspension of imprisonment that he might resume his place in the Army during the war—yet that he never "sued for mercy," or humiliated himself, or ceased to experience or to assert his consciousness of innocence. He takes the opportunity to publish the sharp letter he wrote to Senator SUMNER, in 1861, and to explain the reason of writing it. While with that personal quarrel we have nothing to do, we may at least express the conviction that the history of the transactions which caused the arrest of General STONE, and his imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, will show that injustice was done to him.

The affair at Ball's Bluff in October, 1861, was, of

course, the main source of General STONE's troubles. This lamentable *fiasco* occurred in this way: The enemy, flushed with his success at Bull Run, had crept forward toward Washington, and, not being resisted, had the audacity to encamp at Leesburg, Drainesville, at the base of Munson's Hill, and at other points near the Potomac, which river, meanwhile, he blockaded with his batteries. The chagrin and the discomfort of this move—blocking, as it did, the river line of supply for Washington—prompted General McCLELLAN to drive the enemy away from the Potomac by means of his land forces, and to dislodge the hostile batteries. McCALL accordingly made a successful demonstration on Drainesville, and others in that neighborhood were made in support. General McCLELLAN then suggested to General STONE "a slight demonstration" upon Leesburg, on which place he was directed to "keep a good lookout." The result of all this was General STONE's crossing of the river, and the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff.

While we believe, on the one hand, that there is nothing in the affair at Ball's Bluff which, even viewed in the most favorable light, reflects the slightest military credit upon General STONE, yet, on the other hand, we see nothing therein to justify the suspicions or the charges upon which he was thrown into Fort Lafayette. It is claimed that he crossed the river without orders. So he did; but in those early days when military discipline was so lax, and formality was so thoroughly wanting, many things were left to the individual discretion of officers; and not to act, for want of specific instructions, was as unpatriotic, if not as unsoldierly, as to act without sufficient authority. Moreover, the quotations in the previous paragraph show that General STONE was substantially justified in making a demonstration; he erred in judgment in not making the right kind of demonstration—an error quite common throughout the war. Finally, his move in crossing was in some sort endorsed by McCLELLAN, because the latter congratulated him in a dispatch sent after that event. That the affair was badly managed we need not say. The troops and their regimental officers, among the best in the Army, fought bravely; but everything was done unskillfully. Colonel BAKER, full of patriotism, was yet lacking in experience. There was no means of re-transportation provided, and the retreat was accordingly a rout. Of General STONE's own plan, the "History of the Army of the Potomac" says it "lacked definite purpose; it was neither a feint nor a serious attack. He seems to have left Colonel BAKER in misunderstanding as to the co-operation of the force at Edward's Ferry." He himself, in turn, had been left uninformed by General McCLELLAN of the withdrawal of McCALL across the river.

Here is substantially the whole story, and it will be seen there was nothing mysterious about it. The errors committed by others were great enough to account for the whole disaster, independent of those committed by General STONE. The latter officer fell a victim to an excited and ignorant popular sentiment. There was nothing in his conduct justifying the close solitary confinement to which he was subjected, and nothing which could not have been settled and decided upon by a court-martial instantly held. It would have been better, had such a court-martial convened and passed sentence upon General STONE, if guilty of any charges, and acquitted him, if innocent.

GENERAL GRANT has refused to grant artillery to the Maryland militia on the application of Governor SWANN. The Governor has therefore purchased three batteries of 12-pounder Napoleon guns. The officers of the Baltimore batteries to whom the Government was asked to entrust the artillery are ex-Rebels, and many of the privates served in the Southern armies. In view of the fact that some of the hot-headed members of these organizations have been boasting of their intention to march on Washington and take possession, and expel Congress, it was undoubtedly wise in General GRANT to sustain the previous action of Secretary STANTON, and refuse the belligerent artillerymen the weapons to carry out their absurd threat. But they have got their guns in spite of General GRANT, and now the Army and the country wait in breathless anticipation for the "On to Washington."

ANTIETAM continues to be an apple of discord. The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania both refuse to pay over the money appropriated by their

respective State Legislatures. They claim there is reason to suspect mismanagement or fraud in the disposition of the funds entrusted to the directors of the Cemetery. They have therefore appointed special commissions to investigate the subject before giving the money.

PRIVATE MICHAEL DODDS, Company G, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has recently been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Charleston, S. C., charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The first specification under this charge sets forth, that private DODDS, a duly-enlisted soldier in the United States service, has rendered himself totally useless to that service, he having been guilty of offences which caused him to be tried by Courts-martial on five different occasions, by each of which he was sentenced to forfeit a portion of his pay, or to be confined at hard labor, or both. The second specification enumerates the periods during which the accused has been confined in the guard house. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and specifications, and the court, having confirmed his plea, sentenced him to forfeit all pay and allowances now due or to become due, except the just dues of the sutler and laundress; to be drummed out of the United States service, wearing a placard on his back bearing the word "worthless." General CANBY has ordered the sentence to be executed.

In his letter of reply to an invitation to assist at a dinner given this week, in New York City, to Senor ROMERO General GRANT expressed the fullest sympathy with the Liberal party in Mexico, saying: "His cause was our cause, to a greater extent probably than will ever be appreciated, now that success has attended it. Failure would have demonstrated how much we were interested in the success of the Liberals of our sister Republic." Honorable THADDEUS STEVENS wrote in the same spirit of sympathy. In the course of his letter he spoke thus of President JUAREZ: "Having adopted an excellent constitution, she (Mexico) was fortunate enough to elect one of the ablest and most distinguished of Presidents to administer it. He met every difficulty, and in defiance of every threat refused to surrender the interests of his country. I can think of but two men, Washington, and William of Orange, who under parallel circumstances, combined equally all the qualities of fortitude and patriotism. God gave him victory, and, as in their case, protected the cause of liberty. Posterity in Mexico will hardly realize the difficulties which this great man encountered."

AMONG the papers presented at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, were the following: by Lieutenant OLIVER of the Royal Artillery, on a "direct communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific;" by Mr. GEO. FAWCER on the "Stowage of Ships' Boats;" by Mr. GEO. MAN on "Covered Life Boats," and "Improved Paddle-Wheels;" by Professor MACDONALD on the "Construction of Life-Boats;" by G. B. GALLOWAY on "Shield Armor for Ships of War;" by General HAUT of this country, on the "Application of Machinery for Boring and Tunnelling;" by Admiral Sir E. BELCHER on the "Methods of Testing the Speed of Vessels over the measured Mile."

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been overwhelmed with attentions since his arrival in New York, on Monday. Half the cities, towns and villages in the country have invited him to accept their hospitalities, but by this time his hand must be near dislocated with the shakings of his enthusiastic fellow citizens, and he probably looks forward with pleasure to the barbarous loneliness of the Plains.

General SICKLES is also in New York, and is the recipient of many attentions. On Wednesday evening he was entertained at the Athenaeum Club, whose hospitalities Captain STEVEN D. TRENCHARD, of the Navy, enjoyed on the same evening.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE, Commanding Department of the East, on the 30th ult. issued the following circular order:

Official information having been received that Brevet Major JOHN M. STEPHENSON, First Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, (late First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery), while on furlough of twenty-four hours from Fort Delaware (where he was undergoing sentence of General Court-martial for absence without leave), deserted the service, it is hereby ordered that if found within the limits of the Department, he be arrested and forwarded under guard to these Headquarters.

We have received, through the kindness of an officer, a classified catalogue of the regimental library of the Second U. S. Artillery. This library is established at the Headquarters of the regiment, and is open for the use of the officers under certain restrictions. The books appear to have been well selected, and to comprise works on all the subjects which would naturally interest an officer of the Army.



**ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.**

SEPTEMBER 24.—By direction of the Secretary of War, and in accordance with an act entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866, the following Boards for the examination of officers to be appointed in the U. S. Army are hereby appointed in the District of New Mexico: For the Infantry and Artillery—Brevet Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Major Hugh B. Fleming, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major John Rziha, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry. For the Cavalry—Major C. J. Whiting, Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Lane, Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Evans, Third U. S. Cavalry. These Boards will be convened at such time and places as the Commanding General, District of New Mexico, may deem necessary.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Allen Almy, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 129, September 10, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Private A. F. Bayard, General Service, U. S. Army, now on duty in this office, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date September 13, 1867, he having accepted an appointment as Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 51, September 10, 1867, from Headquarters Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie, of that regiment, to Company F, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major H. C. Robinson, First U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 326, June 26, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until October 30, 1867, or until the subsidence of the epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans.

Brevet Major-General R. W. Johnson, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will at once repair to New York City, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

First Lieutenant Morrill Barber, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at Headquarters District of Nashville, Tennessee, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company (C) at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

The Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for Arkansas, will select an officer from the troops serving in Arkansas to relieve First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, of his present duties.

Lieutenant Banzhaf, upon being relieved, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Quartermaster.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Brevet Major William C. Bartlett, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 359, July 16, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Louis J. Sacriste, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his company until January 1, 1868, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Permission to visit Europe has been granted by the Secretary of War.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, Colonel Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

SEPTEMBER 25.—The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 437, September 7th, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended twelve days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Beman, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C., to confer upon matters connected with the Subsistence Department. On the completion of this duty he will return to his post for final muster out of service.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifty days is hereby granted Captain George W. Yates, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Virginia, will select an officer from the troops serving in Virginia to relieve Brevet Major G. Mallory, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), of his present duties.

Major Mallory, upon being relieved, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Kentucky, will select an officer from the troops serving in Kentucky to relieve Captain R. E. Johnston, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), of his present duties.

Captain Johnston, upon being relieved, will proceed, without delay to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

The Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the District of Columbia, will select an officer from the troops serving therein, to relieve First Lieutenant W. W. Rodgers, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), of his present duties.

Lieutenant Rodgers, upon being relieved, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers (retired) will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Second Military District, for duty: Brevet Colonel William Chapman, U. S. Army; Major J. H. McArthur, U. S. Army; Major Charles D. Jordan, U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel A. E. Drake, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain W. T. Pennock, U. S. Army; First Lieu-

tenant H. L. Pike, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain James Davison, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Luke Clark, U. S. Army.

In addition to his present duties as Post Surgeon at Fort Preble, Maine, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Surgeon, is assigned to the duty of examining recruits at Portland, Maine, and will take station thereat.

Owing to the expense and difficulty of supplying the small number of men at the following-named posts, their rations will be commuted at fifty cents a day, not to exceed three men at each post: Fort at Clark Point, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Fort Pickering, Salem, Massachusetts; Fort Lee, Salem, Massachusetts; Fort at Gloucester, Massachusetts; Fort Glover, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Massachusetts.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, having accomplished the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to New York City and await further orders.

Captain J. W. Clous, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, will accompany him.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment in the Department of the Gulf, in accordance with Special Orders No. 397, August 6, 1867, from this office, until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Captain Orville Burke, Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The permission to delay thirty days before starting to join his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 441, September 12, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant John W. Whitten, Second U. S. Infantry, provided it does not interfere with his duties as Recorder of the Examining Board, in session at Louisville, Kentucky.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant A. F. Bayard, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Foote, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), will at once repair to New York City, and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of their services being no longer required. They will receive no final payments, until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the Government: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Shaffer, Captain Twentieth Regiment; Brevet Major A. W. Bolenius, Captain Twenty-sixth Regiment; Captain James M. Tracy, Eighth Regiment; Brevet Major George E. Henry, First Lieutenant Fourteenth Regiment; Second Lieutenant Isaac Porter, Twenty-second Regiment.

First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for temporary duty.

The leave of absence for three months granted Second Lieutenant A. Tracy Lee, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867, or until the yellow fever disappears from his post, Fort Jefferson, Florida.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 449, Paragraph 9, September 21, 1867, from this office, as fixed Tuesday, the first day of October, 1867, as the date of the meeting of the Commissioners to consider certain militia claims of the State of Indiana, is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted Captain John J. Rodgers, Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 179, April 9, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 179, September 4, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby extended ten days.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Curtis, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, who will order him to join his regiment by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Permission to draw the usual advance of mileage is hereby granted him.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his battery (C) for fifteen days after the expiration of the leave of absence for three months granted him, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third U. S. Artillery.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments, until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant John W. Means, Eighth U. S. Infantry, September 25, 1867; Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Williams, Third U. S. Cavalry, September 25, 1867.

The Commanding General of the Department in which Artificer John J. O'Connell, Company A, U. S. Engineer Battalion, is serving, will, on the receipt of this order, convene a Board of officers of the Infantry arm of the service, to examine and report upon his qualifications for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. The examination will be of a practical nature, and will be conducted so as to exhibit as well the character of the soldier, his general intelligence, and his fitness for the position and duties of a commissioned officer, as his proficiency in the tactics, in administration, and with regard to other necessary points on military knowledge. His military record will be fully considered. He will present himself to the Board with surgeon's certificate, setting forth his physical qualifications.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, published in General Orders No. 89, of May 31, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, directing First

Sergeant Robert Haldenreid, Company A, Third U. S. Cavalry, to be reduced to the ranks as a private soldier, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are now or may become due, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for the period of six months, the first ten days of each of said six months in solitary confinement on bread and water, is hereby remitted. He will be restored to duty with his company, upon the receipt of this order, at the place where he may be serving.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Robert Miller, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 156, September 4, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant David B. Abrahams, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 399, August 7, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended until by the disappearance of the yellow fever he can safely join his regiment.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William F. Denney, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will join his regiment by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

So much of Special Orders No. 430, August 30, 1867, from this office, as confirmed the telegraphic order of August 29, 1867, from this office, extending the leave of absence of Second Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), until October 15, 1867, is hereby amended so as to grant Lieutenant Garretty permission to delay reporting to his station, Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, until October 15, 1867.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George T. Olms'ed, Jr., Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 102, August 1, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General James A. Hardie, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, on special service, which having discharged he will return to his station.

Charles F. Benjamin, clerk in the Inspector General's Department, will accompany General Hardie as far as he may find it necessary to have him proceed, and will then return to his post in the War Department. He will be paid mileage for the journey performed under this order at the rate allowed officers travelling under orders.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers in the Subsistence Department are hereby made: Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will close his office and purchasing and depot duties in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and repair to New York City, and relieve, on the 31st of October next, Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, as purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, retaining the position of Chief Commissary of the Department of the East, and having the general charge of the affairs of the Subsistence Department therein.

Brevet Major-General Clarke, after being relieved, and having closed and transmitted his accounts, will repair to St. Louis, Missouri, and report at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that Division, relieving therefrom Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri is authorized to designate the future station and duties therein of Brevet Brigadier-General Haines, and also to make any changes in the stations and duties of other officers of the Subsistence Department serving in that Division that he may deem proper.

The Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Pacific is authorized to designate the future stations and duties therein of Brevet Colonel J. McL. Taylor, Major Commissary of Subsistence, when he shall be relieved, under Special Orders No. 433, September 3, 1867, from this Office, and also to make any changes in the stations and duties of other officers of the Subsistence Department serving in that Division that he may deem proper.

The Board of Officers, convened at New York City, by Special Orders No. 386, August 7, 1866, from this Office, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion and of applicants for admission into the Medical Staff, U. S. Army, is hereby dissolved. This Order to take effect October 5, 1867.

On the receipt of this order, Andrew J. Kendall will proceed to Montgomery, Alabama, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent.

Transportation from Washington, D. C., will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

The telegraphic order of the 26th instant, from this office, directing the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, to order Brevet Major-General W. H. French, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. Artillery, to Wilmington, Delaware, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major C. B. Atchison, Third U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of Washington, for duty on his staff as Aide-de-Camp.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, Paymaster, in Special Orders No. 274, May 28, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to remain abroad during that time.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for ten days is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. M. Allen, Jr., Second U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Colonel Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from his present command, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of California. Permission to delay en route until January 1, 1868, is hereby granted him.

Engineer Orders No. 91, September 30, 1867, from



Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C., making the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, is hereby confirmed: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Hains, relieved from duty as assistant to Brevet Major-General James H. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and directed to proceed to the Engineer Depot and post, near St. Louis, Missouri, and assume command thereof; First Lieutenant James B. Quinn, relieved from duty as assistant to Brevet Colonel Junius B. Wheeler, on the harbor improvements of Lakes Michigan and Superior, and directed to report in person to the officer commanding the Engineer Depot and post near St. Louis, Missouri, for assignment to duty with the Engineer Company at that depot; Lieutenants Clinton B. Sears, Edward Maguire, and Frederick A. Mahan, directed to report in person to the officer commanding the post at Willet's Point, for assignment to duty with the Engineer Battalion—Lieutenant Mahan at once, and the other two officers at the expiration of their present leaves of absence.

By direction of the Secretary of War, on the 31st prox., the office of the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Davenport, Iowa, will be discontinued, and all records of whatever character, connected therewith forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer will dispose of the office furniture in the manner which, in his judgment, will best promote the public interest.

Captain Alexander Murry, U. S. Army, Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer at Davenport, Iowa, will look to the execution of this order, reporting to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter, for further instructions when the requirements of the order shall have been met.

By order of the Secretary of War, on the 31st proximo, the office of the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Boston, Massachusetts, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, will be discontinued, and all records, of whatever character, connected therewith forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer will dispose of the office furniture in the manner which, in his judgment, will best promote the public interest.

Brevet Major Thomas C. J. Bailey, U. S. Army, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Boston, Massachusetts, will look to the execution of this order, reporting to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter, for further instructions when the requirements of the order shall have been met.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William Magee, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the troops which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be turned over to the officers designated by the Department Commander to receive them, for assignment to the following organizations: Third U. S. Infantry, seventy-four recruits required; Fifth U. S. Infantry, one hundred and forty recruits required; Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, sixty-one recruits required, to be not less than five feet seven inches in height. Upon completion of the assignment the fact will be reported to this office. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty, until the subsidence of the yellow fever will permit his joining his regiment in Texas with safety, when he will be ordered to do so.

Permission to delay thirty days en route to his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant A. E. Smith, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 139 August 30, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for seven days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, Third U. S. Cavalry.

The permission to delay reporting to his regiment, granted to Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 434, September 4, 1867, from this office, is extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders, No. 253, of May 25, 1865, from this office, as discharged First Lieutenant Thomas H. Palmer, Twentieth U. S. Colored Troops, from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability and absence without leave, is hereby so amended as to omit the charge of absence without leave, satisfactory evidence having been filed in this office that Lieutenant Palmer was absent from his command by proper authority.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Hayden De Lany, Ninth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will join his regiment by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The usual advanced mileage will be allowed him.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Vicksburg, Mississippi, at 11 A. M., on the 14th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, Colonel Second U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General L. D. Watkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, Quartermaster; Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, Judge Advocate of the Court. No other

officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Regimental Orders, No. 116, September 17, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth U. S. Artillery, Columbia, South Carolina, transferring Second Lieutenant James Curry, of that regiment, to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

#### GENERAL SHERIDAN.

In a recent article in the New York Times, William Swinton speaks of General Sheridan, as follows:

Yes; that was the very man. And of all the Union Captains Sheridan was the one best fitted for the place and the work. Different kinds of warfare require different orders of military talent. Lee, a giant in the plain, showed himself a pigmy in the mountains. The task to be done in the Valley demanded a soldier of a peculiarly wary, sleepless, rapid, aggressive temper, a mind far-darting and moving in the sweeps and free curves of cavalry, yet concentrated in its faculties to strike as the thunderbolt, and, above all, of remorseless tenacity and activity in pursuit. These qualities Sheridan possessed in the highest degree. He was at this time thirty-three years old, in the full flush of health, a born rider, with a frame well compacted and a powerfully magnetic organization. From the blood of his race he had drawn that fierce fighting instinct which Caesar called the *furia Celtica*, but it was tempered by the most thorough practical, American good sense. A soldier by nature, he was bred in the profession of arms. He had personal experience in all branches of the service. During the early days of the war he had done duty as commissary and quartermaster—an education of immense value to a General; subsequently he had two years' practice as a divisional commander of infantry; and, finally raised to the command of all the horse in the Army of the Potomac, he had shown himself the most brilliant of cavalry chiefs.

I knew General Sheridan well in the West while he was a subordinate in the Army of Rosecrans, and I think was apprised of his quality long before the country learned what was in him. I met him frequently during the campaign from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and remember how, when after a week or so every General in the Army had exhausted his supplies, and little progress had been made owing to an extraordinary rain-storm, Sheridan, who had stripped his division train of all superfluous baggage and loaded with extra provender in its place, had in his wagons ten days' food for man and beast! I saw him often in the days of glory when in Virginia he rode upon the enemy at the head of ten thousand troopers; bade him farewell as he left the Wilderness on his grand raid, and afterward saluted him, victor and smiling amid the spoils of war, on the south bank of the Pamunkey. It seemed, therefore, warrantable enough to declare, as the writer did in this journal of August 7, 1864, on the announcement of Sheridan's assignment to the Department of the Shenandoah, that "of all the Union Generals he was the man best fitted for the command."

#### FORTY-FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Forty-fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry. Regimental Headquarters are at Reynolds Barracks, Washington, D. C.

COLONEL, Thomas G. Pitcher, Brevet Brigadier-General, West Point, N. Y., Superintendent of Military Academy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander S. Webb, Brevet Major-General, West Point, N. Y., Instructor of Military Academy; Major, John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga., Freedmen's Bureau; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Joseph H. Sylvester, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, Frank R. Rice, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAINS—Carlisle Boyd, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (B), Washington, D. C., on leave of absence; Theodore A. Dodge, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (K), Washington, D. C., Military Superintendent of the War Department Building; John H. Donovan, Brevet Major (C), Trenton, N. J., General Recruiting Service; George B. Russell, Brevet Major, Omaha, Neb., Detached Service, Department of the Platte; Ezekiah Gardner (H), Washington, D. C., commanding regiment; Andrew J. McNett, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (A), Washington, D. C., commanding company; Alexander S. Clarke, Brevet Captain (I), West Point, N. Y., Assistant Instructor Military Academy; Allan Rutherford, Wilmington, N. C., Freedmen's Bureau; Thomas Shea, Washington, D. C., commanding company; George Q. White, Richmond, Va., Freedmen's Bureau.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Denis J. Downing, Brevet Major, (I), Washington, D. C., War Department; Horace Neide, Charleston, S. C., Freedmen's Bureau; Robert Avery, Raleigh, N. C., Freedmen's Bureau; William Burns, Brevet Captain (K), Washington, D. C., War Department; J. Murray Hoag, Savannah, Ga., Freedmen's Bureau; Richard W. Tyler (D), Washington, D. C., commanding company; George A. H. Clements (H), Washington, D. C., with company; Samuel A. Porter (B), Governor's Island, N. Y. H., General Recruiting Service; William Shields, Falls Church, Freedmen's Bureau; Henry Marotto (A), Washington, D. C., commanding company G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Edward Hoppy, Brevet First Lieutenant (K), Washington, D. C., War Department; E. B. Northup, Brevet First Lieutenant (I), Washington, D. C., War Department; Eben Crosby (C), Fort Greble, Md., commanding guard; Frank A. Page, Washington, D. C., on leave of absence; Charles W. Keyes (G), Washington, D. C., commanding company F; William P. Rodgers (H), Washington, D. C., with company; James H. Rice, Brighton, Mass., on sick leave; Calvin P. McTaggart (B), Washington, D. C., commanding company; Jonathan A. Yecley (D), Washington, D. C., with company; Benjamin M. Pratt, Washington, D. C., present.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence and Chief Commissary at Headquarters Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., on business connected with his Department, on the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Paymaster George A. Lyon, and Acting Boatswain Leonard K. Ellis, to duty on board the store ship *Idaho* on October 1st.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Commander Richard L. Law, to command the *Suwanee*. Lieutenant-Commander Joseph D. Marvin, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Lieutenant Marston Miles, to duty on board the *Susquehanna*. Gunner William Cope, to duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Sailmaker Samuel Tatem, to duty on board the *Saratoga*. SEPTEMBER 26.—Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Saratoga*.

Surgeon James McClellan, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. McKay, Masters Charles H. Davis, George W. Armentrout, F. W. Dickens and F. E. Chadwick, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Sabine*, on the 15th October.

Surgeon Albert O. Gorgas, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 2d October.

#### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 21.—First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Stamm, from duty on board the *Penobscot*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer G. L. M. Maccarty, from duty on board the *Penobscot*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Commander William Gibson, from duty at the Hydrographic Office, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander George A. Stevens, from duty at Ellis Island, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Yates Stirling, from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman S. F. Clarkson, Jr., from duty on board the *Guerriere*, and granted sick leave of absence.

Gunner William Carter, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Surgeon G. R. B. Horner, from duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Surgeon A. L. Gibon, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 2d October, and ordered to duty on board the *Idaho*.

Assistant Surgeon J. Albert Hawke, from duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon Jerome H. Kidder, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Idaho*.

Gunner Charles W. Homer, from duty on board the *Suwanee*, and placed on waiting orders.

#### APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Dr. Adam Frank, an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Acting Ensign John Boyle, to duty on board the store ship *Idaho*, on October 1st.

Acting Ensign William F. Hodgkinson, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Mate Harry H. Johnston, to duty on board the *Idaho*, on October 1st.

#### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, from special duty at the Navy-yard, N. Y., and ordered to command the store ship *Idaho*, on October 1st.

Acting Master C. M. Anthony, and Mate Edward E. Bradbury, from duty on board the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Idaho*, on October 1st.

Acting Ensign Charles W. Farenholt, from duty on board the *Ohio*, and ordered to the store ship *Idaho*, on October 1st.

Mate John Quevedo, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Mate Lewis F. Strout, from duty on board the *Vermont*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, Acting Ensign C. S. Lawrence, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Grimes, from duty on board the *Penobscot*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign R. L. M. Jones, from duty on board the *Penobscot*, and granted leave for discharge.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Acting Master P. Dickinson, from duty on board the *Massachusetts*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Master Thomas Stothard, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Masters F. A. Strandberg, Jacob Kimball, and Acting Ensign John L. Brown, from duty on board the *Saco*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master George W. Adams, and Acting Ensign F. W. Minter, from duty on board the *Waterloo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate William H. Bolton, from duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Disney, from duty on board the *Fuoco*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Louis M. Runetjerna, from duty on board the *Penobscot*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Acting Masters B. S. Melville and H. R. Baker, from duty on board the *Sabine*, on the reporting of their relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master E. B. Hussey, and Acting Ensign J. C. Oatley, from duty on board the *Sabine*, on the 15th October, and granted leave for discharge.

#### GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Acting Ensign J. D. Thomas.

#### DISCHARGED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, to take effect October 15th.

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Acting Ensign Orlando S. Roberts, of the *Lackawanna*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 25.—The order revoking the appointment of Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, of the *Penobscot*, dated the 20th inst., is revoked, and he is placed on waiting orders.

#### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensign Milton Webster, from September 19th.

Mate John F. Sias, from September 20th.

Acting Assistant Paymaster P. S. Towle, from Nov. 20, 1865.

Acting Chief Engineer William A. R. Latimer, from September 28th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert B. Dick and James McNabb, from September 29th.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 28, 1867:

Oliver H. Gerry, carpenter, August 10th, U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, at sea.

Thomas Smith, coal-heaver, September 1st, U. S. steamer *Maahala*, New Orleans.

William R. Poor, first-class fireman, September 15th, U. S. steamer *Iron Clads*, New Orleans.



John Dugan, first-class fireman, September 18th, U. S. steamer Yucca, at sea.  
 C. A. Palmeri, paymaster's clerk, August 24th, Naval Station, Pensacola.  
 T. W. Battles, landsman, September 19th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.  
 J. Larkin, ship's cook, September 17th, U. S. steamer Iron Clad, New Orleans.  
 William Paul, quarter gunner, September 18th, U. S. steamer Tacony, Fortmouth, N. H.  
 William Cook, marine, September 25th, Navy-yard, Pensacola.  
 Edward Blake, marine, September 19th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.  
 John Burkhardt, marine, September 19th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.  
 William Parker, ordinary seaman, September 21st, U. S. steamer Mahaska, New Orleans.  
 Thomas Pitts Morris, first-class boy, September 24th, U. S. steamer Iron Clad, New Orleans.

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

## DEATHS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.—First Lieutenant Edw. S. Dickerson, of the revenue steamer Delaware, at Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever.  
 Chief Engineer George W. Jones, of the revenue steamer Delaware, of yellow fever.  
 Second Lieutenant George Riley of the revenue cutter Resolute, at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever.  
 Second Assistant Engineer A. D. Renshaw, of revenue steamer Wilderness, at New Orleans, of yellow fever.

## REVENUE VESSELS AND PORTS WHERE STATIONED.

## STEAMERS.

Messwood, at Eastport, Me.; Mahoning, at Portland, Me.; H. Hamlin, at Boston, Mass.; Hugh McCulloch, at New York; Bronx, New York; Uno, at New York; Jasmine, at New York; W. H. Seward, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Northern, at Baltimore, Md.; Nemaha, at Norfolk, Va.; E. A. Stevens, at Newbern, N. C.; Moccasin, at Wilmington, N. C.; Nansemond, at Savannah, Ga.; Delaware, at Galveston, Texas; Wilderness, at New Orleans, La.; Ella, at New Orleans, La.; Wayander, at San Francisco; Lincoln, at Port Townsend, W. T.

## LAKE STEAMERS.

Chase, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Dix, at Sault St. Marie, Mich.; Johnson, at Milwaukee, Wis.; Sherman, at Cleveland, Ohio; Fessenden, at Detroit, Mich.; Perry, at Erie, Pa.

## SAILING VESSELS.

Schooner J. C. Dobbin, at Castine, Me.; Sunnyside, at Waldoboro'; Vigilant, at Boston, Mass.; Active, at New Bedford, Mass.; Campbell, at New London, Conn.; Crawford, at Newport, R. I.; Black, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Toucy, at New Haven, Conn.; Thompson, at Beaufort, N. C.; Antietam, at Brasos, Texas; Morris, at Mobile, Ala.; Resolute, at Key West, Fla.; Rescue, at Fernandina, Fla.; Relief, at Indianola, Texas; Racer, at Charleston, S. C.; Retire, at Apalachicola, Fla.; Jos. Lane, Astoria, Oregon; Reliance, at San Francisco and San Diego.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

## SEPTEMBER 28TH.

## ARMY.

Eastman, Friends F. Co. C, 1st Porter, General Fitz John.  
 U. S. Artillery. Smedberg, W. R., Brevet Lieutenant.  
 Ferris, Samuel P., Major, 30th U. S. Inf. Col., Captain, 14th U. S. Inf.  
 Infantry. Hutchinson, M. N. Lieutenant.

## OCTOBER 2D.

## NAVY.

Taggiano, Salvatore, U. S. steamer Thompson, Henry, U. S. steamer Colorado.  
 Olsen, Edmund, First Asst. Eng. Hartford.

A letter has been received at this office for Major Charles G. Coxe, U. S. Army.

Letters have been received at this office addressed to Passed Assistant Paymaster H. M. Meade, U. S. Navy, and Field Price.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RECEPTIONS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.—The First, Second and Fourth regiments, under Colonel Harmon D. Hull, in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic and others, paraded on last Monday evening in honor of Major-General Sheridan, who reviewed them from the house of the Union League Club.

On Tuesday General Sheridan visited Brooklyn, on which occasion the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh and Fifty-sixth regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, paraded to receive him, and also quite a number of veterans, under Brevet Major-General E. L. Molineux. Although the members of these regiments had but a very short notice of the parade—most of them seeing the order for the first time in the morning papers—they turned out in good numbers. The Thirteenth regiment, under Brevet Major-General J. B. Jourdan, made a very handsome appearance with eight companies of fourteen files each. The Fourteenth regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Fowler commanding, paraded with ten companies of seven files each. The marching of the Fourteenth was not good.

The Twenty-third regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Ward, Captain Goldthwaite acting as Major. This regiment turned out with ten companies of twelve files each, and made a good appearance. The Forty-seventh, under Colonel J. V. Moserole, paraded with eight companies of twelve files, and made a very fine appearance. The Fifty-sixth regiment, under Colonel J. C. Adams, made a slim appearance with six companies of six files each. The Forty-seventh was accompanied by the band of the Twelfth regiment. Grafulla furnished the music for the Thirteenth, and Papet for the Twenty-third. The Fourteenth and Fifty-sixth regiments were also preceded by their bands. General Sheridan expressed himself highly pleased with his reception in Brooklyn.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The parade of this brigade on the 23d ult. is deserving of more than the brief notice which we were able to give it in our last issue. Our apparent neglect to notice the Second brigade more at length was the result of a series of mishaps which it would take too much space to enumerate. It is sufficient to say that General Burger on this occasion, as on all others in which he appears in command of troops, gave additional proof of those abilities as a soldier which secured him his present position. The review and dress parade at Tompkins Square were according to Torbert, as laid down in the new system of tactics, and were very well gone through with. Major Frolich is a veteran, and gave evidence of the fact by the manner in which he conducted the dress parade. While General Burger was reviewing the regiments at Tompkins Square, Colonel Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth, was temporarily in command of the brigade as senior colonel. The appearance of the brigade, as it passed in review before the Mayor at the Clarendon House, was very fine indeed; in fact, we think we never saw the brigade looking better. General

Burger has completed the organization of his staff, which is now composed of the following officers: J. M. C. Frolich, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff; P. J. Joachimsen, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate; John A. Godfrey, Major and Inspector; Benjamin S. Church, Major and Engineer; D. B. St. John Room, Major and Surgeon; Sidney E. Morse, Captain and Quartermaster; Carl Marquardt, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; Stephen D. O'Keeffe, Captain and Ordnance Officer; William C. Dickel, Captain and Aide-de-camp; Charles H. Heyser, First Lieutenant and Additional Aide-de-camp.

COMPANY F, NINTH REGIMENT.—Captain Wm. E. Van Wyck, commanding this company, has issued the following order: The regular weekly drills of this command will be resumed on Tuesday evening, October 1st, at eight o'clock. Roll will be called punctually at the hour appointed. The commandant expects every member to study, and give that attention to their duties, which is essentially requisite in the advancement of the welfare and interests of the company, and to perfecting himself as a thorough soldier. Many members of this command seem to be unaware of the fact that the laws now governing the National Guard of this State, are very stringent, and that it is imperatively the duty of commandants to enforce strictly the penalties prescribed therein for neglect of duty. Attention is called to the regular monthly meeting of this company, to be held at the armory, on Tuesday evening, October 1st, at half-past nine o'clock. The commandant requests all members to come prepared to cancel their indebtedness to the company, the propriety of which will be apparent to every member upon reflection. In compliance with regimental General Orders No. 6, dated June 21, 1867, non-commissioned officers and privates, when on account of physical disability unable to perform duty, will report immediately to the commandant of this company, who will send them without delay to the surgeon. In cases when confined to their homes they will send a certificate of their attending physician to their commandant, who, after endorsing the same, will forward it to the surgeon. In compliance with Regimental General Orders No. 8, dated September 24, 1867, this company will assemble at the armory, in full uniform (white gloves), at 8:45 A. M., on Monday, October 7, 1867, to proceed to Tompkins Square, for the annual Fall inspection. It is expected every member will make it his duty to be present.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—In accordance with General Orders No. 9, from Brigade Headquarters, this command will assemble, fully uniformed and equipped (white gloves) at the State arsenal, Portland avenue, on Wednesday evening, October 16th, at seven o'clock P. M., precisely, for the annual muster and inspection. An election will be held at headquarters, No. 9 Court street, on Monday evening, October 7th, at eight o'clock P. M., to fill the following vacancies: First Sergeant, vice Joseph Crump, resigned; Second Corporal, vice W. D. Washburne, resigned; Second Corporal, vice W. C. Hudson, resigned, and such other vacancies as may occur. The following non-commissioned officers were duly elected at a meeting of this battery, held August 5, 1867: First Corporal W. H. H. Beebe, vice Benjamin Hoogland; First Corporal M. H. Beebe, vice W. G. Harbin; First Corporal Austin Cornwell, vice Charles K. Strong; Second Corporal Benjamin Pearce, vice Bray; Second Corporal Wm. Wilson, vice R. Beebe, Jr. A recruit class will meet at the State arsenal on Friday evenings at eight o'clock P. M., under charge of Lieutenant Beebe.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On Friday evening, the 27th ult., an election was held at the armory of the Seventh regiment to fill the vacancy in Company G, caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant D. M. Holdridge. Colonel Emmons Clark presided at the election, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Private Jas. H. Ingersoll. Lieutenant Ingersoll has for three years been the adjutant of the Sixth regiment, and has at the same time attended to his duties as a member of Company G, Seventh regiment. As Lieutenant Ingersoll cannot be an officer in two regiments at the same time, he will resign his position in the Sixth, with the officers and men of which organization he is deservedly popular, as they have evinced in many ways. Lieutenant Ingersoll entered the National Guard as a private in the Seventh regiment, and was mustered into the United States service with that regiment in 1861, 1862, and 1863. Lieutenant Ingersoll performed his duties as private and adjutant in a highly creditable manner, and is well worthy of the promotion he has received.

COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Orders No. 9, Regimental Headquarters, the regular drills of this company, Captain Alexander D. Shaw commanding, will commence October 1st. This company will assemble at the armory on Wednesday evening, October 2d, at eight o'clock, in full fatigue, with white gloves and knapsacks, for inspection. The regular monthly meeting will be held immediately after inspection. The committee on finance and uniforms will make their report in writing at the above meeting. The Court-martial committee is hereby dismissed, as all delinquents will hereafter go before the regimental Court-martial.

In concluding the order from which we extract the above, Captain Shaw says: It is necessary that every member be prompt in attendance at drills, and the commandant calls earnestly upon the members to aid him in his endeavors to promote the efficiency and strength of the company, by recruiting new members and by replenishing the treasury. He feels confident, should he be seconded in his efforts, that ere long the company will attain a position much to be desired.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar has issued the following order: The regular company drills will commence immediately after the first day of October; Upton's tactics are prescribed to the exclusion of all others. Commandants will commence with the "School of the Soldier." Commandants are directed to enforce discipline and attention to drills, and for that purpose will not sign certificates of duty unless a reasonable amount has been performed. The Jury law, under a penalty of \$50, compels commandants of companies to return to the commissioner the names of all those who have not done the duty required by law; and although fines may be paid, yet the duty is required, and part of the penalty thereof, is not to be entitled to certificate of service, and liability to jury duty.

Appointments.—Corporal John Z. Westervelt, Jr., as Quartermaster-Sergeant, warrant dated September 11, 1867.

Discharged.—Corporal Benjamin F. Hoyt, Company E, expiration of term of service.

The non-commissioned staff will report as follows to the adjutant for instructions: Quartermaster-Sergeant on Monday afternoons, Commissary Sergeant on Wednesday afternoons; Ordnance Sergeant on Friday afternoons.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The seventeenth anniversary of the organization of this regiment will be celebrated on Monday, the 14th

instant, by a grand festival at Jones Wood. It is proposed to make this occasion one of more than ordinary interest, as the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Miles O'Reilly, and Brevet Major-General McMahon will be present, and are to make addresses. The committee on tickets consists of Lieutenant John Egan and Captain Peter MoQuade, and as all the officers of the organization are interesting themselves in selling tickets, we understand that over 2,000 have already been disposed of. It is hoped that General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) will deliver a poem on the occasion, and we are assured that no effort will be spared to make the celebration a grand success.

MOONLIGHT PARADE.—The commandants of the ten companies of the First division which propose to make a consolidated moonlight parade, held a meeting at the armory of the Twelfth regiment on Wednesday evening. It was decided to employ Dodworth's band and the drum corps of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh regiments. The proposed parade will probably take place a week from next Monday.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place at Tompkins square on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst., under the supervision of Major E. H. Kent, Inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General Postley. Some two hundred men were present, and some thirty movements were executed.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The fourth annual ball of the Ninety-sixth regiment Drum Corps—Thomas Gunsel, Drum-Major—will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on Monday, the 14th inst.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Joel Mason and family were to sail for New York in the steamer which leaves Falmouth on the 3d inst.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dusenberry commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: The headquarters of the regiment are established at the armory, at which place all regimental business will be transacted. All communications of a military nature, or such as refer to the affairs of the regiment, will be transmitted through Acting Adjutant Raby, Office 62 South street. The commissioned officers of the regiment are ordered to appear at the armory, in citizens' dress, on Thursday evening, October 3, 1867, at 8 o'clock, for theoretical instruction in Upton's Tactics. Every officer is expected to be present. The non-commissioned staff and non-commissioned company officers will report, in citizens' dress, to the acting adjutant at the Armory on Saturday evening, October 5, 1867, at 8 o'clock, for theoretical instruction in Upton's Tactics. Delinquents from this drill will be returned to regimental court-martial.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. Maidhof has issued the following order (General Orders No. 7, under date of September 25th, are, in compliance of brigade orders, hereby countermanded. This regiment will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves) for inspection and review, on Monday, October 21st. Line will be formed in Second avenue, right on Fourth street, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and staff officers will report mounted at the Colonel's quarters. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to the Adjutant ten minutes before formation.

Commandants of companies will prepare muster rolls in quadruplicate, which must be properly filled up and handed to the Adjutant on or before the 18th inst. Blanks will be furnished at these headquarters.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, with side arms, for drill and inspection, in the regimental armory, on Monday, October 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M. The first annual target excursion of the ex-members of Company H, of this regiment, took place at Funk's Union Park on Thursday, the 3d inst. Ex-Major K. Krenkel, who was formerly Orderly Sergeant of this company, and Captain Conrad Py, were the committee who had the matter in charge. During the day Colonel J. Maidhof, Lieutenant-Colonel Lux and a number of the other officers of the regiment visited the grounds, where everybody appeared to enjoy themselves.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. M. Varian has issued the following orders: The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, having been prescribed by General Orders No. 18, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 23, 1867, for the drill and discipline of the infantry forces of this State, and all other modes of instruction having been prohibited, the list of manoeuvres heretofore prescribed from these headquarters, to be executed at the annual inspection for this present year, is now annulled. The annual inspection and review of the several regiments of this brigade will be conducted in accordance with the forms prescribed by Upton's Tactics, and such instructions as are given by the Inspector-General in his circular letter, dated September 1, 1867, to the several Brigade Inspectors of the National Guard, except so far as those instructions have been specially modified by permitting an entire regiment instead of five companies to be inspected in one day. There not having been sufficient time for instruction in the school of the battalion, according to Upton's Tactics, since they were adopted, no battalion movements will be required to be performed on the occasion of the annual inspection of the regiments of this brigade for the present year.

The inspection of the regiments of this brigade will commence on next Monday at Tompkins square. The Ninth will be inspected on Monday, the Eighth on Tuesday, the Seventh on Thursday, and the Thirty-seventh on Friday.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Aspinwall has issued the following order: General Orders No. 8, current series, Sept. 20th from these headquarters, are hereby modified, and the regiments in this brigade, will be inspected as follows, viz.: Fourth Infantry, October 25th, upon the division parade ground, Tompkins Square; Eleventh Infantry, October 21st, upon the division parade ground, Tompkins Square; Twenty-second Infantry, November 6th, upon the division parade ground, Tompkins Square; Sixty-ninth Infantry, October 28th, upon the division parade ground, Tompkins Square; Seventy-ninth Infantry, October 30th, and at 10 o'clock A. M., on each of the above-named days. The regiments will parade in full marching order—field and staff officers mounted. The officers upon the staff of the General commanding will report to him at his quarters, on November 6th, at a quarter before 10 A. M., in full uniform, and mounted. These changes are made by reason of modifications in the desire of the Inspector-General. Regimental commanders will see that the inspection papers of the companies in their commands are properly made out and ready for the purposes for which they are intended.



**FIRST BRIGADE INSPECTION.**—The annual inspection of the regiments of this brigade took place at Tompkins Square, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Major Edward Gilon, of General Ward's staff, was the inspecting officer, and the programme laid down for the day was eminently calculated to exhibit the proficiency of the troops in their duties. The brigade line was formed at 10 A. M., and not dismissed until 4 P. M., and yet the members of each regiment had an opportunity to rest and to take their dinners.

This brigade is composed of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments of infantry, and is commanded by Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward. Owing to the change which is being made in the uniform of the Second, part of the men of that regiment appeared with blue and part with gray uniforms, which gave the organization a motley and unmilitary appearance. In most of the manoeuvres throughout the day this regiment was badly handled, and, although on the right, was usually behindhand. Immediately after the line had been formed, and General Ward had assumed command, the Brigade was reviewed by Major Gilon. After the review the ceremony of guard-mounting was gone through with by the Second regiment. The various regiments were next exercised in the school of the battalion, after which came the inspection. The rain, which put a stop to the guard-mounting of the Seventy-first regiment, also prevented General Ward from carrying out the entire programme which was previously published in the JOURNAL. The First Brigade is one of the smallest in the division, and with the exception of the Second regiment, is in excellent condition, as was shown by the inspection.

The following is a correct statement of the numbers present at inspection.

SECOND REGIMENT.			
Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	2	1	3
Commissioned staff.....	5	0	5
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	1	8
Company A.....	22	23	45
" B.....	20	13	33
" C.....	25	16	41
" D.....	32	17	49
" E.....	24	14	38
" F.....	8	17	25
" G.....	38	24	62
" H.....	34	24	58
" I.....	48	14	62
" K.....	34	26	60
Band—not mustered; hired for parade ..	—	—	—
Total.....	299	190	489

TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	3	0	3
Commissioned staff.....	4	2	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	1	7
Company A.....	25	23	48
" B.....	29	17	46
" C.....	29	15	44
" D.....	30	13	43
" E.....	42	20	62
" F.....	36	20	56
" G.....	35	12	47
" H.....	29	10	39
" I.....	56	32	88
" K.....	31	24	55
Band.....	25	0	25
Total.....	411	188	599

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.			
Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	2	1	3
Commissioned staff.....	4	0	4
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	4	12
Company A.....	31	19	50
" B.....	44	18	62
" C.....	35	20	55
" D.....	46	5	51
" E.....	39	20	59
" F.....	26	14	40
" G.....	36	10	46
" H.....	50	15	65
" I.....	26	17	43
" K.....	—	—	—
Band.....	39	1	40
Total.....	386	140	526

**FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.**—Colonel Teller has issued the following order: The upper drill room of the regimental armory is hereby assigned to the several batteries of this command, for drill and instruction, from 7 to 11 o'clock P. M., as follows:

Battery A—October 1, 12, 29; November 9, 22; December 5, 17, 30; January 11, 24; February 6, 18, 29; March 14, 27; April 9, 21; May 4, 16, 30. Battery B—October 3, 15, 24; November 11, 23; December 6, 19, 31; January 13, 25, 27; February 8, 20; March 3, 16, 28; April 10, 23; May 5, 18, 29. Battery C—October 4, 17, 31; November 12, 25; December 7, 20; January 2, 14; February 7, 21; March 5, 17, 30; April 13, 24; May 7, 19. Battery D—October 5, 18, 26; November 1, 14, 28; December 9, 21; January 3, 16, 28; February 10, 22; March 6, 19, 31; April 11, 25; May 8, 21. Battery E—October 7, 19; November 3, 15, 28; December 10, 23; January 4, 17, 30; February 11, 24; March 7, 20; April 2, 14, 27; May 9, 22. Battery G—October 8, 21; November 4, 16, 29; December 12, 24; January 6, 18, 31; February 13, 25; March 9, 21; April 3, 16, 28; May 11, 24. Battery H—October 10, 22; November 6, 18, 30; December 13, 26; January 7, 20; February 14, 27; March 10, 23; April 4, 17; May 1, 12, 25. Battery I—October 11, 25; November 8, 19; December 14, 27; January 10, 21; February 15, 28; March 12, 24; April 6, 18; May 2, 15, 26. Battery K—October 2, 14, 28; November 7, 21; December 3, 16, 28; January 9, 23; February 4, 17; March 2, 13, 26; April 7, 20, 30; May 14, 28.

The commissioned officers will assemble, in citizens' dress, for theoretic drill and instruction, at the armory, on Wednesday, the 9th October, proximo, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter, until further orders.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instructions, at the same hour and place, on Wednesday, the 10th October, proximo, and every alternate Wednesday evening thereafter, until further orders; excepting Wednesday evening, October 23d, and January 1st, proximo. The surgeon is not required to attend the officers' drill.

We notice that Lieutenant Stephen W. Wright is acting adjutant of the regiment. Lieutenant Wright is an active and intelligent officer who is much interested in his regiment, and would be an excellent man to fill the position of regimental adjutant. Heretofore the adjutant of this regiment has kept himself in the background, except on occasions of show and parade, and it is high time that an officer like Lieutenant Wright should be appointed to succeed.

**FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—In compliance with Brigade Orders No. 11, this regiment will parade in full uniform (epaulettes and white gloves), on Monday, October 14, 1867, for annual inspection and review. Line will be formed on Second street, right resting on First avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant at the armory, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Commandants of companies are directed to furnish the Brigade Inspector, Major O. F. Wentworth, No. 187 Grand street, five days previous to the day designated for the inspection, with a copy of the

muster rolls of their respective companies, in order that any inaccuracies may be corrected previous to the day of inspection. Muster rolls must contain all the names of active members, and none other.

The several companies of this command will assemble for instruction in the discipline of inspection at the armory, on the following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, namely: Companies A and C, Monday, October 7th; Companies I and D, Tuesday, October 8th; Companies E and F, Wednesday, October 9th; Companies B and H, Thursday, October 10th; Company G, Friday, October 11th.

**Appointments.**—Left General Guide Charles Ingebrand, to be Sergeant-Major, vice William Halloran, returned to his company; Valentine Steits, Company H, to be Left General Guide, vice Ingebrand, promoted.

At the request of Captain Wood, First Sergeant Michael Smith, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks, for non-attention to duty.

**VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The regular quarterly meeting of this association was held at Delmonico's (Fourteenth street), on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., quite a large number of members being present. After transacting the necessary business of the evening, the usual festivities followed, which were prolonged till a late hour, and were participated in with great zest, especially by the younger members. Among the more distinguished members present were the Hon. William A. Darling, M. C.; Ex-Colonel Vermilye, Colonel G. A. Bernard, of Philadelphia (late of Company B); Captain D. Miller, Mr. Russell, of the United States Treasury, and others. These reunions are highly prized and eagerly looked forward to by the members. Those exempt members of the regiment, who are eligible and have not yet joined, make a great mistake in not sending in their names as candidates for election to membership in this favorite organization.

**COMPANY C, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This company, Captain P. Kraeger commanding, will give a ball on the evening of the 7th inst. at the rooms No. 51 East Houston street. This is the first ball of the season, and a very jolly time is expected.

**COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Private George F. Thomas has been elected Captain of the sixth (F) company, of the Seventh regiment.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel John Ward has issued the following order: In compliance with orders from General Headquarters, State of New York, Brevet Major-General Upton's system of tactics, as now adopted for the use of the Armies and Militia of the United States, will henceforth be exclusively used by this command. The commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, October 8th, at eight o'clock P. M. Recitations will be required in the school of the soldier, including the manual of arms. Such officers as have not yet received their copies of Upton's Tactics (presented for the use of the regiment by Brigadier-General William G. Ward) should call at once at regimental headquarters and receive the copies allotted to them.

**Discharged.**—Fourth Sergeant E. Hudson Ogden, Company I, removed from district, September 26, 1867.

**Reduced to Ranks.**—The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for the reason set opposite their names: Fourth Sergeant David Horton, Company F, August 7, 1867, neglect of duty in not making proper return of squad warrant; Third Sergeant John C. Moore, Company H, September 26, 1867, neglect of duty in not making proper return of squad warrant; Corporal Martin Sutter, Company H, September 25, 1867, disorderly conduct while on parade; Corporal William Graham, Company H, September 25, 1867, disorderly conduct while on parade.

**COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—This command, Captain Chas. J. McGowan commanding, will parade on Monday, October 7, 1867, and proceed to Saltersville, N. J. (via Central Railroad of New Jersey), for target practice. The members of this company are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory on the above date, at 7½ o'clock A. M., sharp, in full uniform (white gloves and knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon).

#### THE INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In view of the rather hasty and skeddadding manner in which General Ward dismissed his brigade last Wednesday. I would respectfully ask whether it is not, or, at least, should have been proper for the General, in view of the coming storm, either to have dismissed his men for a given time or keep them standing through it, rather than dismiss them in such a disgraceful manner. It seems to me that had he given orders to each commandant, when the rain threatened to come down ever moment, to dismiss for half an hour, or even dismiss altogether, it would have been more creditable to him than the manner in which it was done.

Had the inspection been promptly attended to when the regiments came on the ground, instead of drilling them for an hour or more in tactics which were to be discarded so soon, the brigade could have been gone through with before the rain came down. NON-COM.

(New York, October 2, 1867.)

#### MUSTER AND INSPECTION ROLLS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1867. }

General Orders No. 21.  
Division and Brigade Inspectors, in the preparation of the "Muster and Inspection Rolls" for the Fall inspections, will rigidly conform to the requirements of the circular issued from these headquarters July 30, 1867.

The copy for these headquarters will be transmitted direct, and as soon as practicable after the inspection; the other copies will be disposed of as indicated in the circular above referred to.

Division and brigade commanders will furnish such instructions to the Inspectors as will insure a rigid and accurate inspection of the several organizations representing their commands; and after said inspections will furnish to these headquarters a written report of the condition of their commands, with such recommendations as may seem to them proper and desirable.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.  
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.  
Official—J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**THIRD BATTERY, M. V. M.**—We have received a letter from Captain James B. Ayer, commanding this battery, from which the following is an extract:

However pleasant it may be for a commanding officer to be praised for the efficiency of his command, the writer is not willing to accept flattering remarks of your correspondent, except in connection with his lieutenants, who are all very competent officers. As to the men straggling about the parade-ground or elsewhere during drill hours, it is an entire mistake; for, as to their attention to drill and general good behaviour, the daily compliments of the commanding General, and others competent to judge, will attest. As regards the horses, the writer must say that, in his experience, never did green horses do better.

Although we appreciate fully the pride Captain Ayer takes in the

good name of his command, he certainly must agree with us that it is very unsoldierly for an officer to appear on drill without his sword, as was the case with one of his lieutenants. Our correspondent, who spoke of the appearance of the batteries of the Second brigade, is a good judge of such matters, and, we are persuaded, would not knowingly do the Third battery an injustice. Our criticisms are intended to benefit and not injure even those to whose faults we are oftenest compelled to allude.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 30, 1867. }

The following named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending September 28th:

##### SEVENTH DIVISION.

Francis M. McDonald, ordnance officer, with rank from September 21st, first appointment.

##### FIRST BRIGADE.

Theodore Mallaby, Jr., commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, September 12th, new appointment.

##### SEVENTH BRIGADE.

James W. Badell, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from September 24, new appointment.  
Isaac P. Chambers, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant, from September 11th, new appointment.  
William W. Pierson, Quartermaster, with rank from September 2d vice Jay.

##### TWELFTH BRIGADE.

William W. Baxter, Engineer, with rank from August 24th, vice Mason, declined to accept.

James L. Reynolds, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from August 24th, vice Gross, declined to accept.

Zonas F. Ruggles, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain, from August 24th, vice Baxter, promoted.

##### ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Richard F. Butt, Brigade Engineer, with rank of Major, from September 25th, vice Hotchkiss, to Captain of Howitzer Battery.

##### SIXTEENTH BRIGADE.

William H. Main, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 9, vice John L. Hotchkiss.

##### FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Garrett Roach, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 6th, vice McNally, dismissed.

##### SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Alexander H. Coulter, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 8th, vice McClusker, promoted.

##### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James A. Baker, Captain, with rank from August 30th, vice Corbett, resigned.  
Samuel S. Leon, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 27th, vice Butler, resigned.

##### SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John McDonald, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 3d, vice W. O'Reilly, promoted.

##### SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christian H. Meday, Major, with rank from May 28th, vice James B. Young, resigned.

##### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James B. Spicer, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 22d, vice Van Cott, resigned.

##### TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John J. Huber, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from September 20th, vice Cassidy, resigned.  
Louis Michael Dankelmeyer, Surgeon, with rank from September 5th, vice Staats, retired.  
Rev. Reinhold Adelberg, Chaplain, with rank from September 5th, vice Wadhams, retired.

##### FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Lenz, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 12th, vice Hush, resigned.

##### FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William W. Strow, Surgeon, with rank from July 1st, vice Kammerer retired.

##### SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

S. Hopkins Salisbury, Adjutant, with rank from July 27th.  
John A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from May 1st, new appointment.

##### SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Fox, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 3d, vice Fogerty, resigned.  
Augustus H. Fields, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 26th, vice Bean, resigned.  
James A. Taggart, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 4th, vice Pfeiffer, resigned.  
Francis E. Eustaphie, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 4th, vice Chester, resigned.

##### EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Aura J. Andrews, Captain, with rank from August 24th, vice Farrington, promoted.  
Willard M. Park, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 24th, vice Andrews.

Emory L. Webb, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 24th.  
Charles G. Nye, Captain, with rank from August 24th, vice Salmon, declined.

##### EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Friend H. Holcomb, Surgeon, with rank from August 26th, new appointment.

##### EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Leonard S. Loomis, Captain, with rank from September 14th, vice Cole, resigned.  
Edward L. Parsons, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 14th, vice Loomis, promoted.

##### NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George P. Kellogg, Captain, with rank from September 7th, vice Cray, deceased.  
William H. Agard, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 7th, vice Kellogg, promoted.  
Judson Carney, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 7th, vice Agard, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending September 28th:

September 23d, Third regiment, Second Lieutenant Frederick Schwerdt.  
September 23d, Fifth regiment, Captain C. Eilert.  
September 23d, Seventh regiment, Captain Peter Palmer.  
September 23d, Seventh regiment, First Lieutenant James Ray.  
September 23d, Eleventh regiment, First Lieutenant Franz Kohlhaup.  
September 25th, One Hundred and Sixth regiment, Second Lieutenant Matthew Billa.  
September 25th, Twenty-fifth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Cassidy.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CONSTANT READER.**—The principal engagements of the Crimean war were the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, of the Tchernaya, and the Assault of the works. A British soldier could not, therefore, have been in seven important battles in the Crimea.



## SEWING-MACHINE FACTS.

The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns, made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing machines throughout the United States. The figures we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one company alone has produced and sold within the year over forty-three thousand machines. It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:

Sewing machines manufactured and sold, as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867.

Double-Thread Machines.	Number
The Singer Manufacturing Co.....	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Mf. Co.....	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co.....	32,999
The Howe Machine Co.....	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co.....	10,534
The Weed Sewing M. Co.....	3,638
The Elliptic Sewing M. Co.....	3,185
The Etna Sewing M. Co.....	2,958
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co.....	2,488
The Empire Sewing M. Co.....	2,121
The Leavitt Sewing M. Co.....	1,051

Total double-thread machines.....	151,135
Single-Thread Machines.	
The Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.....	14,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co.....	2,692
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co.....	2,126

Total single-thread machines.....18,970

The foregoing facts and figures we find in the *Financial Chronicle* of the seventh instant. About a year or so ago, as our readers will remember, we published a series of articles descriptive of some of the great manufacturing interests in this country. We then selected and described the immense establishment of the Singer Manufacturing Company, located in this city, as the representative and leading concern in the department of sewing machines, and we are now pleased to find that we did not in the least exaggerate or over-estimate the importance of the company in question. It is noteworthy and somewhat suggestive that the Singer Company, who did not as we understand, take the trouble of visiting, or of even sending their machines to the Paris Exposition—who seemingly do not care, in the least, for either gold medals or red ribbons, and whose name is rarely seen in print—should, nevertheless, eclipse all other sewing machine concerns in the magnitude of their business. There is, of course, a reason for all this, but we leave our readers to find that out for themselves.—*Home Journal*.

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy visiting Washington will find the Ebbitt House on F street, near Fourteenth, a very good place to put up at. Mr. C. O. Willard, the present proprietor, is well known to officers of both services and the public generally, in connection with the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort. The Ebbitt House has, within the past two years, been materially improved, enlarged and refitted, so that it is now one of the best hotels in the District of Columbia. Mr. Willard is one of those persons who knows how to treat officers as well as keep a hotel, and we feel assured that those of our readers who once pay him a visit will become his permanent patrons.

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN TRIUMPH.

One of the most gratifying results of the Paris Exposition, is the well-deserved honor conferred upon the well-known firm of Wheeler & Wilson.

They have for years stood in the front rank of Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, in this country, and their name has become a household word, throughout Europe.

Their Machines have a world-wide reputation for thorough excellence, and perfect work, and they have always been the foremost in the march of improvements, until it is almost impossible to conceive that any thing can be added to their Machine, to achieve any greater perfection.

So proud a position could hardly need an added honor, but Europe has conferred upon them so distinguished a reward, that all will acknowledge now, that they stand above all the first makers in the world.

They had eighty-two first class competitors in the Paris Exposition, but the Jury awarded to Wheeler & Wilson the only GOLD MEDAL, for the most perfect Sewing Machine; thus placing them at the head of all Sewing Machine Manufacturers, both in Europe and America.

This is their due; they have earned it, and we rejoice at their success.—*Art Journal*.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

## MARRIED.

CASWELL—FORD.—At St. John's Church, Troy, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Boiles, rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Paymaster THOMAS T. CASWELL, U. S. N., to GEORGE E. FORD, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Ford, of Batavia, N. Y.

STIRLING—HALSEY.—At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., August 29th, by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Treadway, Lieutenant YATES STIRLING, U. S. N., to NELLIE S., daughter of Dr. Salisbury Halsey, of California.

## DIED.

KING.—In Morrison, Ill., Sunday, September 15th, after a protracted illness, Mrs. LUCY C. KING, aged 29 years, daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Granger, Tenth Massachusetts Battery (who was killed at Hatcher's Run, Va.)

## THE BANKERS' &amp; MERCHANTS' GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERPRISE.

HAS PROVEN A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

Capital, Tickets, and Prizes increased from \$1,287,148 to \$1,500,000, making this the most stupendous and successful presentation scheme ever inaugurated in the world. Our agents have received orders for over one hundred thousand tickets more than our original issue, and the managers being desirous of filling the orders and supplying the demand, have decided to increase the tickets from 1,287,148 to 1,500,000. The Committee appointed at the first Concert have decided to distribute the Prizes at the third and last Concert, which will take place

AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1867,  
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,  
A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Enterprises of the day, have formed themselves into a company, with a view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have assigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of presents.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.	
CASH PRIZES.	
One Cash Prize, at \$75,000.....	\$75,000
One Cash Prize, at \$50,000.....	50,000
One Cash Prize, at \$25,000.....	25,000
Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000.....	20,000
Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000.....	15,000
Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000.....	12,000
Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000.....	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000.....	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500.....	7,000
Twenty Cash Prizes, at \$300.....	6,000
Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$200.....	5,000
Forty Cash Prizes, at \$100.....	4,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$50.....	3,750
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$25.....	3,500
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$20.....	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$10.....	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$5.....	1,000

864 Cash Prizes, amounting to.....	\$250,000
PIANOS.	
8 Steinway's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	\$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	12,000
23 Steinway's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	18,400
23 Chickering's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	18,400
93 Melodeons, at \$140.....	13,020
125 Melodeons, at \$125.....	15,625

SEWING MACHINES.	
75 Wheeler & Wilson's cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	\$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson's half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson's Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,305
73 Singers' cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	12,045
100 Singers' half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	12,500
130 Singers' Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,050

DIAMONDS.	
6 full set Diamonds, at \$3,500.....	\$21,000
10 Full sets Diamonds, at \$2,700.....	27,000
16 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$850.....	13,600
20 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$675.....	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$450.....	11,250
33 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$375.....	12,375
5 Diamond Cluster Pins, at \$655.....	3,275

GOLD WATCHES.	
16 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$239.....	\$3,824
26 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$225.....	5,850
42 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	7,770
86 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$135.....	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches, at \$200.....	4,000
95 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	10,175
92 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$160.....	14,720
106 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$145.....	15,370

SILVER WATCHES.	
68 American Silver Watches, at \$75.....	\$5,100
125 American Silver Watches, at \$63.....	7,875
130 American Silver Watches, at \$48.....	6,240
23 Detached Lever, Silver Watches, at \$27.....	6,210
249 Cylinder Silver Watches, at \$18.....	4,482
22 Plated Watches, at \$8.....	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at.....	\$80,867

Total value of Prizes.....\$1,500,000

The Bankers' and Merchants' First Grand Concert was given at Irving Hall, July 4th. The Second Grand

Concert was given August 24th, both of them proving a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the most respectable citizens of New York. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants to examine the register of tickets and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the registration before making the grand distribution of prizes on the 24th of October.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES DESIRING TICKETS.—1st. There are but few remaining unsold. Those wishing to be supplied with tickets must order at once. 2d. The distribution of prizes will positively take place on the 24th of October, 1867. 3d. As the books will be closed immediately on the sale of the last ticket, for the purpose of the registration being examined by the committee, it is important that we should receive orders at the very earliest moment.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS ON CASH BASIS.—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

4 tickets.....	\$3 50	24 tickets.....	\$19 50
8 tickets.....	6 75	48 tickets.....	33 50
12 tickets.....	10 00	100 tickets.....	80 00

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county, and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway, New York.

Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

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